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MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1863.

THE NEWS.

The full details of the late outrages in [De]troit, will be widely read. These dis[tur]bances are the direct results of the [tea]chings of Copperhead journals.

Our news from Vicksburg is light, but [ind]icates progress, and the promise of [war]m work near at hand. It seems cer[tain] that the rebels have lost the Indianola [and] a gallant and successful movement of [our] forces yet unexplained.

THE DETROIT MOB.

[A] depraved Copperhead mob fell upon [the co]lored people of Detroit the other [day, m]urdered and burned many in [their house]s, and destroyed by fire the [dwe]llings of scores of negro fami[lies. This fie]ndish outrage on the negroes [was not on acc]ount of their color, but simply [because they ma]y happen to be *free*. The black [man is neve]r hated where he is a slave. Let [him] be known as the "property" of a [Sou]thern aristocrat, and he is regarded [with] respectful deference by the Canaille. [Not] one of them would think of harming [him]. He is not odious in [thei]r sight when in bondage. [His] color or race is not considered offen[sive] to them. He can travel the streets in [pea]ce and safety, whether he is jet black, [yel]low, or white as themselves. The mob [do] not object to dwelling and laboring [in t]he same city where there may be tens [of] thousands of "niggers," as in New Or[leans]—provided they are slaves. If the [colo]red people of Detroit had been chat[tels], no mob would have assailed them. [If a]ny individual among them committed [a c]rime, he alone would be punished. The [inn]ocent would not be molested or assas[sinate]d. If the negroes of Detroit were [ten] times as numerous, all black as char[coa]l, and at the same time were slaves, the [rab]ble would not dream of molesting or [ill]treating them. Indeed, if they did, the [ow]ners would bring them to summary [gri]ef, as they do the "poor white trash" in [the] South whenever the latter happen to [inju]re or molest the precious "nigger prop[ert]y." But this re-straint is hardly neces[sar]y, as the rabble rather like "niggers" if [the]y are slaves, and feel no malicious, dead[ly] animosity towards them.

If a black man be free, he is regarded [wi]th an evil eye by the ignorant whites. [It i]s alleged that he takes the bread out of [thei]r mouths; that he then competes with [the]m in the labor market and injures them. [Bu]t, strange to say, they make no such [cha]rge when he is a slave. He may then [wo]rk at any trade his master may select, [an]d work sixteen hours a day, but there is [no] fault found. On the contrary, if the ["p]oor white trash" see him idle, they are [sur]e to tell his owner of it. But let him [be] free, and the same class of people feel [out]raged if they catch him doing a day's [wo]rk. It is then he is charged with the [cri]me of snatching the bread out of their [m]ouths and elbowing them out of employ[me]nt!

A *slave* negro that performs much labor [is] not considered as competing with the [lab]oring class of whites; but a *free* negro [th]at works industriously is looked upon as [a] competitor who deserves mobbing or [dea]th. If the free black man, finding him[self] crowded out of employment and perse[cute]d when caught working, remains idle, [the]n the same rabble raise the cry against [him] of laziness and vagabondage. It is [alle]ged in such cases that niggers hate to [wo]rk, would rather steal than labor, and [are] a good-for-nothing set of lazy drones [wh]o ought to have masters placed over [th]em to make them work. [There is no cure] for this unreasonable, [u]nhappy animosity, but in the total extir[pation] of slavery. The minds of the igno[r]ant have been poisoned by the lies and [so]phistries of the slave-mongers and their [sa]traps. To their devilish influence can [b]e traced the murderous assault upon the [h]andful of free blacks in Detroit, and the [b]itter hatred of every colored man who is [f]ree. These same slave-holders are [d]renching our beloved country in blood, [a]nd imperilling the very *existence* of free [i]nstitutions; but instead of being regarded [as] parricides and enemies of human rights, [a]s they are—they are defended, supported [a]nd justified by the very class of whites [w]ho are degraded, sunken and robbed by [t]hem. Every Copperhead in the North is [a] pitiable, though willing tool, of the oli[g]archy. Destroy slavery, and these poor [d]upes will recover their rights and rise in [t]he scale of manhood, and the fell spirit [t]hat murdered and burned the defenseless [n]egroes of Detroit for no better reason than [t]hat they were free, will be exorcised, and [i]n its place there will arise respect for law [a]nd human rights. Heaven speed the day.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

Action of the New York Chamber of Commerce.

The New York Chamber of Commerce held its usual monthly meeting on Friday afternoon, Peletiah Perit, Esq., presiding. The discussions were of great national interest and were participated by a large number of members.

The following letter was received from Hon. I. N. Arnold:

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1863.

SIR—I enclose you a printed copy of the call for a national convention at Chicago for enlarging the canals. I trust the enlightened and truly national Chamber of Commerce of New York will appreciate the importance of the movement, and give its aid and co-operation. There are several other names to be added to the call, but this need not delay action.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

ISAAC N. ARNOLD.

The Chamber listened to some interesting remarks from Jonathan Sturgis and S. B. Ruggles, on the subject of enlarging the canal communication between the Mississippi and Atlantic.

Mr. Ruggles continued at some length to speak in favor of the canal enlargement movement, and the Convention for that purpose to be held at Chicago in June.

Mr. Ruggles then offered the following preamble and resolutions, which he supported in some forcible remarks:

WHEREAS, At the city of Washington, on the 2d of March inst., ninety-eight members of the Congress of the United States, largely representing the patriotism and intelligence of that honorable body, published their call for a convention at Chicago on the first Tuesday of June, of "all those interested in the enlargement of the canals between the valley of the Mississippi and the Atlantic," regarding them as of great national, commercial and military importance, and as tending to promote the development, prosperity and unity of our whole country, and in that call specially invited the "co-operation and aid of the Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce, agricultural, mechanical and business associations of the country;" therefore,

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of New York, reiterating the opinions they have heretofore expressed of the necessity of the work in question, cordially accept the invitation thus extended by so large a portion of the national legislature.

Resolved, That, for the purpose of being duly represented in said Convention, a committee of twenty-five members of this body be appointed by the President, whose special duty it shall be to attend the Convention [illegible] and that the committee [illegible] be convened [illegible] power to fill any vacancies in their number.

The preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The idea of sustaining the Government in time of a perilous war, and fighting to the death the Administration by which the war must be carried on, is (says the Nashville *Union*,) the offspring of a weak brain or a false heart. It is like lauding virtue in the abstract, and picking your neighbor's pocket in practice.

There is to be a grand Union rally of the loyal citizens of the Toledo Congressional District at Toledo, on the 19th inst.

THE BLOODY RIOT AT DETROIT

A Fiendish and Unrelenting Mob.

Barbarous Treatment of Unresisting Women and Children.

PALTRY AND COWARDLY CONDUCT OF THE DETROIT AUTHORITIES.

After the Rioters have Actually Exhausted Themselves the Military are Called out.

Detroit Eternally Disgraced.

[From the Detroit Free Press, 7th.]

Yesterday was the bloodiest day that ever dawned upon Detroit. The feeling of revenge and hatred which had been engendered by the late outrage on the person of a little orphan girl culminated in the most brutal and bloody riot that ever disgraced any community. Early in the morning the symptoms of the riot began to manifest themselves, growing stronger as the day progressed, until the final eruption and fatal and disastrous consequences which resulted. It seemed as though the minds of the men who constituted the vast crowd which assembled in and around the City Hall in the forenoon were bent on murderous mischief. They were resolved that the negro Faulkner should forfeit his life at their hands, be his verdict and sentence what it might.

At about half-past twelve, after the adjournment of the court, the clouds which portended the coming storm began to gather. The mob first inaugurated the day by petty persecutions of any negroes who chanced to come in the vicinity of the City Hall. Any of that unfortunate race who happened along were subjected to kicks, cuffs and blows, and were liable to be butchered upon the streets. Even women and children were not exempt, several of them being abused in a most shameful and outrageous manner.

These proceedings continued without interruption until the re-assembling of the court, when all who could obtain ingress into the hall did so, and the street became comparatively quiet. But it was a quiet that nurtured rather than diminished the fierce passions of the enraged and uncontrollable men who had set themselves up in defiance of the law. Even in the very halls of justice there were grave apprehensions that violence would be committed.

In order to quell the disturbance, and to deliver the prisoner safe to the jailor, the Detroit Provost Guard had been ordered to escort him to the jail. Their arrival in front of the City Hall was greeted by threats of defiance from the crowd, who became more excited as the prospect of gratifying their blood-thirsty vengeance upon the negro became less favorable. The Guard formed in line upon Monroe Avenue, and, everything being prepared for a vigorous defense, Faulkner was led down by the officers into the street. As the mob got sight of their intended victim, the yells, groans, and hisses were almost deafening, and nothing but the fixed bayonets of the soldiers could have prevented them from rushing upon and tearing him to pieces. And it was with great difficulty they were kept back. The throng of people which followed the prisoner to the jail was immense, and could only be estimated by thousands.

It was not until they had neared the jail that the riot commenced in earnest. Notwithstanding the array of flashing bayonets, and the danger of being shot down in the attempt, a large number of the rioters simultaneously rushed for the prisoner, and came very near rescuing him. But he was got into the prison inclosure unharmed, without a single casualty. After this was accomplished, without orders from any reliable authority, a number of random shots were fired promiscuously into the crowd by the Provost Guard, several of them taking effect, and one man, Charles Langer, being instantly killed, shot through the heart.

The Provost Guard, after this display, hurried back to the barracks, leaving the crowd to disperse at their leisure.

The cry of death and vengeance — [illegible] sight [of] the crowd like an electric [illegible] The dead man, and of the bleeding [illegible] of those who were wounded, the groans [illegible] the flames of insubordination kin[dled to] frenzy. The Germans especially, were maddened beyond description, because their countryman had been sacrificed, as they thought and expressed it, to protect a negro who was deserving of torture and death. The excitement among all classes, however, was intense. Being baffled in their attempt to rescue the criminal, they sought other channels to give vent to their malice.

The first house where a negro family resided, one end of which was used as a cooper shop, situated on Beaubien street, was assaulted with bricks, paving stones and clubs. About a dozen negroes were at work in the shop or stopping in the house at the time. The most of them were armed, and fired several shots into the crowd from the windows, taking effect in several instances, but not fatally injuring any one, as far as could be ascertained.

As each shot from the negro hovel reverberated through the vicinity, the fiendishness of the mob became more manifest, and their desperation more dreadful. The firearms in possession of the negroes deterred them from entering, for it would have been almost certain death for any one to attempt it. Any missile that could be obtained was hurled at the rendezvous of the negroes, the windows and doors burst open, and everything destroyed which could be seen by those outside. Finally, finding that they could not be forced out of their hiding-place in any other manner, the match of the incendiary was placed at one end of the building, and in a very short time the flames spread so as to envelop almost the entire building. The scene at this time was one that utterly baffles description. With the building a perfect sheet of livid flame, and outside a crowd of blood-thirsty rioters, some of whom were standing at the doors with revolvers in their hands, waiting for their victims to appear, it was a truly pitiable and sickening sight.

The poor wretches inside were almost frantic with fright, undecided whether to remain and die by means of the devouring element, or suffer the almost certain terrible fate which awaited them at the hands of the merciless crowd. There was no more mercy extended to the suffering creatures than would have been shown to a rattle snake. No tears could move, no supplication assuage the awful frenzy and demoniacal spirit of revenge which had taken possession of that mass of people. One colored woman made her appearance at the door with a little child in her arms, and appealed to the mob for mercy. The monstrous fact must be told, her tearful appeals were met with a shower of bricks, stones and clubs, driving herself and the baby in her arms back into the burning building. At this juncture one man, moved to mercy at this cowardly and inhuman act, rushed to her assistance, bravely and nobly protecting her person from the violence which threatened her. But the negroes found no such protection. They were driven gradually to the windows and doors, where they were murderously assailed with every species of weapons, including axes spades and clubs, and everything which could be used as a means of attack. The frightened creatures were almost insane with fright as their persecutors were with madness. As they came out they were beaten and bruised in a terrible manner, their shrieks and groans only exciting the mob to further exertions in their brutal work. Several of them were knocked down with axes and left for dead, but who afterwards recovered only to be again set upon and cruelly beaten to insensibility.

The scenes which followed were of a similar nature. Old men, eighty years of age, were not in the least respected, but knocked down with the same fiendish vindictiveness which characterized all the other proceedings of the day. After the first building had been reduced to ashes, the appetite for arson had only been whetted, and not at all appeased. As night approached they grew bolder, and did not scruple to commit the worst crimes upon the calander with perfect impunity. The houses on Lafayette street, between Beaubien and St. Antoine, were literally sacked of their contents, and the furniture piled in the middle of the street and burned. Among the articles constituting the bonfire, a large number of musical instruments could be discovered—base viols, violins, banjos, guitars, accordeons, and almost every musical instrument in existence. Feather beds were ripped open and the contents scattered in the streets, and everything having destroyed. Then, not satisfied, the torch was applied [illegible] buildings, and nearly the whole [illegible] entire block, on both sides of the street, was soon leveled to the ground. The steamers were upon the spot promptly, but would only be permitted to throw water on the houses of white men to prevent the conflagration from becoming general. The mob threatened that the engines would be torn to pieces if they attempted to play upon any other buildings than those designated. As there was no room for doubt that these threats would be summarily executed, if necessity compelled that course, it was deemed proper to cater to the wishes of the mob in that respect.

The work of destruction then progressed with fearful rapidity. No sooner was one building burned than another was set on fire, some of them being several blocks apart.

The notorious Paton alley was entirely destroyed, as also were several buildings in that vicinity.

It was impossible last night to ascertain the number of buildings destroyed, but it is safe to say that they will aggregate not less than forty or fifty.

At about nine o'clock in the evening a barn was discovered on fire in the alley back of the City Hotel. It was thought that the fire was the work of an incendiary, though for what reason it is impossible to say. The building in which the fire originated was totally consumed, and another building adjacent injured to a considerable extent.

The barn of C. P. Crosby, on Larned street, between Hastings and Rivard, was also destroyed by fire. How the fire originated is not known. The opinion, however, prevails that it was purely accidental.

About 7 o'clock the flames of the conflagration illuminated the entire city, and appearances seemed to indicate that the principal portion of the Third Ward was on fire and would be totally destroyed. In a short time the mob, which had previously been operating on Beaubien street, moved down nearer to the centre of the city, and set on fire a nest of old houses and sheds on Brush, between Congress and Fort streets. This caused the greatest alarm, for fear that the valuable blocks of stores surrounding the market would become ignited from sparks, which were constantly being blown upon their roofs. The houses destroyed here were occupied by poor white people, who are by this misfortune left entirely destitute. In one of them resided a widow woman who supported six children by her own unaided labors. She barely saved herself and family alive, but lost every vestige of her property, including four dollars in money—all she had. Mr. Giss, the owner of the buildings, kindly provided a lodging place for her and her children for the night.

An hour or so previous to this, the author[ities, seeing] that no force that could be mustered in Detroit would be sufficiently powerful to quell the riot, or stop the outrages of the rioters, telegraphed to the commander of 27th Infantry, in camp at Ypsilanti, requesting him to forward a battalion of his men, by special train, to assist in dispersing the mob. About this time a dispatch was received, stating that the request of the city officials had been complied with, and that five companies were on the way. This news, together with the appearance of several squads of armed men in various parts of the city, had no influence in overawing the crowd, but rather tended to increase their rage and activity.

The fire bells now sounded an alarm for the First Ward, and a couple of steam engines started for the place indicated, followed by a large portion of the mob. The crowd, upon arriving, discovered a negro carrying water from a neighboring house, when they immediately raised the cry of "Nigger! Nigger!" and attempted to lay hold of him, but he managed to get beyond their reach.

Great alarm and distress prevailed everywhere, as these fires successively burst forth, and in some localities the citizens armed themselves and turned out to protect their families and property.

After the last fire had been extinguished, the rioters suddenly dispersed, completely worn out and dispirited by their labors.

It is impossible to give the names of all the persons injured. Among the casualties we noticed the following:

Charles Langer was shot through the lungs, and instantly killed, one of the large veins leading to the heart being cut. He was standing upon the sidewalk at the time. He was about thirty years of age, and leaves a wife and three children to mourn his untimely end.

Henry Hufnagle was wounded in the fleshy part of the thigh, with buck-shot. His wound is not serious.

Maurice Horan was shot through the jaw, and seriously injured, by one of the negroes.

Edward Crosby was shot in the face, the ball passing through the upper portion of the nose. Though the wound is not serious, it is certain that he will be disfigured for life.

William Berridge was struck by a buck-shot in the throat. The shot, last evening, had not been extracted.

Besides these, perhaps a dozen or more were struck and more or less injured by the bullets and shot fired by the soldiers and negroes. At one volley from the negro house on Beaubien street several people were struck, including a boy ten or twelve years old, and a girl a little older.

Of the negroes it is believed that several were killed, but as far as known nothing is positive concerning the matter. Our reporter saw a large number in an insensible condition in the gutters and alleys, but none entirely dead. A large number, however, were very seriously injured, and it is probable that many of them will never recover.

The colored population of the city, frightened and distracted, hurried from the mob, scattering in every direction, a large number going over the river to Canada, while [others] actually fled to the woods with their [wives] and little ones. They were perfectly panic stricken, and ran hither and thither [illegible] who did not leave [illegible] adjoining the [illegible] together [illegible] proceedings were had.

Toward evening it became apparent that, unless some extraordinary measures were taken at once, great disasters would result to the city. F. B. Phelps, acting Mayor, immediately established his headquarters at the Mayor's office and issued an order calling out the military. The 27th regiment, at Ypsilanti, was telegraphed for, the regulars at the Fort were sent for, and all the independent military companies in the city were ordered out. With commendable promptness, at nine o'clock, a detachment of the 27th, consisting of companies A, B, C, F and G, numbering about four hundred men, under command of Colonel Fox and Lieutenant Colonel Richardson, arrived and reported at headquarters. They were immediately sent to the scene of the riot to disperse the crowd. About 7 o'clock the Light Guard were upon the street, fifty strong, and rendered efficient service patrolling the streets in the region of the city where the fires were occurring and where the crowds were the most dense. The Lyon Guard were also on hand, and had the important task of holding the jail and premises secure against invasion. Company A, of the Scott Guard, were out in force, and prevented the destruction of much valuable property in the upper portion of the city. A company of fifty regulars from Fort Wayne, with two brass pieces, did much toward dispersing the crowd.

Gradually the excitement died away, the fires became less numerous, and the crowds began to disperse. By 11 o'clock all was again quiet, and the streets were deserted. The Mayor, deeming it important to provide against any more demonstrations during the night, issued an order for the establishment of a patrol guard upon every street in the city, with orders to arrest every straggler.

The 27th was divided into eight patrol squads, properly officered and provided with ammunition. The Light Guard were divided into two patrol squads, the Lyon Guard protected the jail and the surrounding region, while the regulars, with two cannon, held the upper part of the city. Besides these a large police force, under the direction of the City Marshal, patroled the streets for the arrest of stragglers, and a private patrol was placed around many public buildings and blocks. Refreshments were provided at the City Hall, and the guards were regularly relieved and allowed time to rest.

By midnight the city was quiet as though nothing had happened, and, save the measured tread of the patrol guard as he walked to and fro on his beat, and the smouldering embers where once stood many a peaceful and happy home, there was nothing to remind the belated traveler of the terrible tragedy which had just been enacted.

The Light Guard were sworn in as Deputy Sheriffs, to serve for twenty-four hours. The 27th regiment will remain in town for several days, or until the excitement dies away, to prevent a fresh outbreak of any disturbance.

MORE REBEL BARBARITIES.

Men and Women Shot Down for Loyalty to the Union—A Hundred Blood-hounds Used to Hunt Down Loyal People—Hundreds of Families Driven Out to Perish of Starvation.

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1863.

The following has been forwarded to the headquarters of the army:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CORINTH, Miss., January 24, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit a few of the outrages committed upon citizens of Alabama by the Confederate troops. While all their leaders from the President down, are boasting of their carrying on this war in accordance with the laws that govern nations in such cases, and are charging upon our troops all kinds of depredations and outrages, I think a few simple facts might put them to blush, and make those papers among our press and people, who are seconding the efforts of Davis to cast a stigma upon us, ashamed of the work they are doing. I will state merely what I know to be true.

Abe Canadi and [illegible] Mitchell were hung two weeks ago for being Union men. They were on the H[illegible] Gibson Settlement, Marion county, Ala[bama].

Mr. Hal[illegible] and his daughter, of the same county, were both shot for the same cause. The [father] was instantly killed. The former [is st]ill alive, but will probably die.

Peter Lewis and three of his neighbors were hunted down by 100 bloodhounds and captured.

The houses of Messrs. Palmer, Washy, Williams and the three Weitmans, were burned over their heads. The women and children were turned out of doors; and the community was notified that, if they allowed them to go into other houses, or fed or harbored them in any manner, they would be served the same.

Mr. Hierson, living at the head of Bull Mountain was shot.

I am now feeding some [illegible] of these families, who, with the [illegible] women and children, some [illegible] were driven out, and found their [way here] through the woods and byways, without food or shelter. All this was done for the simple reason that they were Union men, or that they had brothers or relatives in our army.

The statements of these people are almost beyond belief, did we not have the evidence before us. I am informed by them that there are hundreds of loyal men and women in the woods of Alabama, waiting for an opportunity to escape.

I am, respectfully, your ob't serv't,

G. M. DODGE, Brig. Gen.

Capt. R. M. SAWYER, A. A. Gen. Memphis.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Gossip from the Capitol.

Important Civil Nominations.

Affairs on the Rappahannock.

GEN. ROUSSEAU AUTHORIZED TO RAISE TEN MOUNTED REGIMENTS.

Appointments by the President.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1863.

The nominations for Judges of the new Supreme Court of this District are still unsettled, and reports contradictory. At last accounts the State was said to stand as follows: D. K. Carter, Ohio, late Minister to Bolivia, and Andrew Wylie, Va., formerly nominated in Judge Crawford's place; Geo. E. Fisher, Del., late Congressman; Abraham B. Olin, N. Y., late Congressman and Chairman of the Military Committee. If this should prove a correct cast of the constitution of the Court, Henry Bennet of N.Y., will probably be Clerk.

Gen. Butler is strongly urged for Provost Marshal General under the new conscription law. Ex-Congressman Dixon is said to be urged in opposition by Mr. Seward. The Arizona nominations are not yet confirmed, but they are all safe. They were sent in on Saturday. As announced a week ago in these dispatches, they are, Gunter of Ohio for Governor; McCormick of New York, chief clerk of the agricultural bureau, for Secretary; ex-Congressman Goodwin of Maine, for Chief Justice.

Mr. Potter of Wisconsin, is nominated for Governor of Nevada, and Mr. Wallace, late delegate from Washington Territory, Governor of Idaho. Sidney Edgarton, ex-Congressman from Ohio, was an applicant for one Associate Judgeship of Arizonia, but changed to Chief Judgeship of Idaho, for which place he is understood to be nominated. Ex-Senator Wilmot is already confirmed Judge of Court of Claims. It is said that Joe Greigh of Cincinnati, has been appointed special agent of the Treasury Department; if so, he will of course resign his clerkship in the United States Court. The following are nominations for Pension Surgeons in Wisconsin: J. E. Thayer, Warsaw; Jno. Phelps, Stevens Point; J. D. Weller, Grand Rapids; Jesse Bennet, Sparta. Illinois: Moses Kellogg, Geneva.

News from Mississippi through rebel sources received to-day by telegraph reports the Indianola recaptured and the Queen of the West very much damaged. Another dispatch says that the Indianola was not captured but destroyed after her guns were taken off. Richmond papers also have dispatches to the effect that our gunboats are [illegible] great damage at Lake Providence, [illegible] nearly completed. Our new iron-clad Roanoke, judge say she is [illegible] pleted. Those best able [to judge] say she is [a match for] the Warrior or the more than a match [for the] best English and French [iron]clad ships.

A funeral service for the wife of John F. Potter, was performed this morning by Mr. Channing. Numerous friends, including members of both houses, were present. The corpse will be at once taken to Wisconsin.

The Ohio convalescent camp beyond Georgetown is broken up, and the few remaining invalids distributed through the city hospitals. The hospitals are also thinning out a good deal, and many patients returning to their regiments.

The following are the newly nominated Brigadiers from the West, none of whom are yet confirmed: M. Brayman, Ill.; Solomon Meredith, Ind.; S. Beatty, Ohio; W. E. Barton, E. D. Brown, Mo.; J. W. McMillan, J. S. Mason, Ohio; J. Horton, G. F. McGinnis, Ind.; C. L. Mathias, T. H. Rogers, Wis.; T. E. G. Ransom, Ill.; J. E. Smith, Ill.; W. Vandever, Iowa; N. N. Williams, Iowa; J. C. Smith, Ohio; C. D. Wagner, Ind.; J. D. Webster, Ill.; W. P. Burton, N. W. Orme, Ill.

SECOND DISPATCH

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1863.

Thomas W. Olcott, of Albany, is nominated Comptroller of Currency, under the new banking law. New Yorkers speak of the appointment as capital. This is the place for which it has been said, the ex-Speaker Grow was a candidate. Leonard Swett, of Illinois, has been nominated to settle pension claims. The other commissioners are not yet appointed. E. G. Squires, of Nicaragua fame, is urged. Prof. Dalembe, of the University of Paris, returned from rebel dominions last Sunday, having travelled from Atlanta to Mississippi, through Jeff. Davis' dominions, crossed the Rappahannock on his return. He was arrested, thrown into the old capitol, and thence released to-day on representations of the French Minister, showing that he was found to be Northern and anti-slavery. The professor adds little but what confirms previous information from rebeldom.

Three hundred prisoners, taken near Acquia Creek, were brought up here.

It was as Governor of Dacotah, and not of Nevada, that Jno. F. Potter was nominated for. He has declined the position since the death of his wife.

In a few days it is thought that Simon Draper, the present Provost Marshal General for New York will be appointed Provost Marshal of the War Department, under the new conscription act. A proclamation from the President, giving all deserters certain time to return to the army, with pardon for deserting, as authorized in a late law of Congress, may be anticipated in a few days.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made a decision concerning the assessment and collection of taxes where the liability existed previous to the 3d of March, 1863, namely:

The act of the 3d instant, amending the excise law of July 1st, 1862 will not relieve parties from payment of taxes previously assessed or from liability to assessment in all cases where such liability exists at the time of the passing of this first named act.

Hon. Stephen Baker, of New York, is the only member of the late House of Representatives who positively refused to receive the third mileage. The aggregate amount paid on this account is probably $80,000.

Gov. Andrew Johnson, of Tenn., has arrived here.

Two thousand cavalry and artillery horses are wanted by Quartermaster Rucker, at Washington.

A rebel mail, $12,000 in rebel bonds, some gold and Treasury notes, and four rebels, were captured on the Potomac, Friday.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations while in extra session:

David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, to be Judge of the Court of Claims.

Albert S. White, of Indiana, Eli R. Chase, of Wisconsin, and Cyrus Aldrich, of Minnesota, to be Commissioners under the act of Congress for the relief of persons who have sustained damages by reason of depredations and injuries by certain bands of Sioux Indians, approved Feb. 16th, 1863.

Clinton G. Hutchinson, of Kansas, to be Agent of the Ottawas and Chippewas of Swan Creek and Black River, and the Christian Indians of Kansas.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—It is officially stated that the Judges of the Supreme Court will on Tuesday, deliver their opinions in cases recently argued before them. The questions of prizes and blockade are involved in these proceedings.

Cassius M. Clay has been nominated for the fourth time as Minister to Russia.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the names of Major General Rosecrans, Couch, Hurlbut and Schenck, to fill vacancies under the old law. The nomination of Judge Field for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court is reported favorably.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The Washington special to the N. Y. *Tribune* says:

With the return of good weather the enemy has made his appearance in greater force on the Rappahannock, and is materially strengthening his position. General Hooker is on the alert. General Hooker's system of furloughs to private soldiers works admirably. Furloughed soldiers almost invariably return punctually. Desertions are becoming more and more infrequent.

The New York *Times'* Washington special says:

Nothing is positively known in regard to distant military operations, only that the Government are in high spirits and sanguine of success.

Notwithstanding the numerous positive assertions that Gens. Butler and Fremont have been definitely assigned to high commands, it is probably not true that either has received any authoritative answer. It will probably prove that the settlement of each of their cases depends somewhat upon the other, and that their commands, if they get any, will be comparative.

It is said Gen. Rousseau has received from the War Department authority to raise ten regiments of mounted infantry, to operate in the West against Forrest and Morgan, and other guerilla chiefs.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: "The appointments for Idahoe Territory are as follows: Governor, W. H. Wallace (late Delegate from Washington Territory); Secretary, J. P. Daniels, of Oregon; Judges, Sidney Edgarton of Ohio, Mark Smith of Washington Territory, and Samuel Parks of Illinois; for District Attorney, Rich. Williams, of Oregon; Marshal, D. S. Payne, of Oregon.

"The Secretary of the Treasury will probably recede from the position he has taken in refusing to receive postal currency in payment for Custom House dues. The fifty millions fractional revenue currency, authorized in the last Finance bill, will probably be substituted for postal currency, which was inadvertently made equivalent to demand notes, and postal currency be withheld from further issue and withdrawn as rapidly as possible from circulation without inconvenience to the public."

Leonard Swett, of Illinois, has been appointed Commissioner to Peru.

FROM MEMPHIS AND BELOW.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, March 6, via CAIRO, March 8, 1863.

We have news from the fleet to Tuesday afternoon. Everything was working well. All the canals, it is now thought, will be successful. Dr. Edging's machines are working upon the canal opposite Vicksburg, and soon the gunboats will be able to pass through. Already one gunboat has proceeded up Yazoo Pass, and had nearly reached Yazoo [illegible].

There was no doubt as to our [illegible] by this our forces in the rear of Vick[sburg] [illegible] communication, and thus to cut off th[e] [illegible] tion with Jackson. [illegible] other was bright

At Lake Providence the w[eather] [illegible] splendid camp and clear, and the troops b[eing] nearly ready for ing ground. The canal [illegible] trees, stumps and use, and as soon as the [illegible] moved, water is to be other obstructions are [illegible] the Mississippi is fourlet into it. Already [illegible] the Lake. Altogether teen feet higher than [illegible] satisfactory, and Vicksthe situation is very [illegible] burg is certain to fall [illegible] may evacuate. It is

It is feared the en[tire] property along the streams said that owners of [illegible] via Lake Providence, have to be overflowed the citizens of Vicksburg, of made an offer to [illegible] a half in money, if they will one million and have them from loss by the cutsurrender and [illegible]. The destruction of property ting of levee[s] [illegible] sense, should the lands be subwill be imm[ense] [illegible] skies look brighter, and stock merged. That is going up.

in Gen. Gra[nt's] with Confederate troops are ex-

Transports to come out of White River, and pected soon [illegible]. The fight will be at the mouth offer us battle [illegible] River, if they attempt it.

of the Whitboat Conestoga is on duty there.

The gun[boat] [illegible] Mississippi is rising.

The M[illegible] reported that the Confederates

It is st[illegible] the possession of the country.

will dis[illegible] Lake Providence, a few days since, a

Near [illegible] took place between our cavalry and skirmish of mounted rebels. The Confederates a force routed. No loss.

[Ma]j. Charles M. Willard, late Provost Marshal, but later said to have commenced practicing law here, is reported to have been ordered out of the district, and departed northward yesterday. He will probably return to his old stamping ground in Chicago.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, March 8th, 1863.

The steamer Diadem, Willard, master, arrived this evening from Memphis on the 6th. She brought the latest intelligence from the fleet, a great number of bodies of dead soldiers and considerable cotton. It is reported at Memphis that Van Dorn is at the mouth of Duck River with 1,500 cavalry and some infantry, preparing to cross Tennessee River.

Maj. Rowley of Gen. Grant's staff, lately confined to his bed by an attack of rheumatic fever, brought to Cairo yesterday by a delegation of military Masons from Columbus, and in charge of Dr. Cady of Rock Island, passed up this morning en route for his home at Galena. The Major has an enviable reputation as an officer. He has seen much service, and hopes to see more. His friends all feel interested in his speedy recovery.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, March 8, 1863.

The Yazoo Pass expedition had reached Cold Water. Sickness among the troops appears to be abating. It is now confidently asserted that the Indianola was sunk in the encounter with the Webb and Music, and report has it that the Webb suffered so much in butting her, and from the effect of the two inch shells from the Indianola, that she too, had sunk. On the night of the fight a great explosion heard, is believed to have come from the magazine of one of the rebel boats. Should the story prove true the rebels are left in a defenceless situation with reference to the Mississippi. Southern reports at Memphis confirm the sinking, at least, of the Indianola. On Friday evening last, heavy firing was heard at the point where the river comes in sight of Vicksburg, the cause of which was unknown. The canal opposite Vicksburg is at a stand still; the water gets in faster than the syphon can pump it out. Digging has been suspended now. The new entrance to the ditch may yet do no good. The water still rises at that point.

Lake Providence affairs are progressing favorably. It is believed water would be let in within a few days.

Captain Sousely, the Captain of the Belle Memphis, publishes a card in the *Bulletin*, denying that Lieut. Jasper Thorn, of a guerilla force attacking the steamer on the 2d ult., was killed by him. He states that he was shot by one of his own comrades.

The secesh of Memphis are jubilant over rumors circulating regarding affairs at Vicksburg. They have nothing reliable.

Capt. Charles W. Lyman has taken charge of the railroad and river transportation business at Memphis.

The report that Major Mudd, of the 2d Illinois cavalry, was dangerously wounded, is not credited. They have no such news at headquarters. The weather is becoming clear and pleasant.

CAIRO, March 7.—A flag of truce came to the Federal lines on Sunday, the object of which is unknown. Three thousand men, with a dredging machine, are at work on the canal.

The Yazoo Pass expedition is progressing favorably. There are rumors of important movements of the army to take place soon.

Admiral Porter thinks the Indianola and Webb were sunk during the engagement. Gen. W. S. Smith passed down to Grant's Army to-day.

FROM LANSING.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LANSING, Mich., March 6, 1863.

The bill to punish desertion is perfected and will pass. It provides that any person convicted of desertion shall be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison or County Jail, at the discretion of the Court, for a term not exceeding two years. The second section punishes persons who seduce soldiers to desert, or excite mutiny, by imprisonment in the State Prison not more than five years. Section three provides that any person who shall resist a draft or will fully discourage enlistments, or incite resistance to military laws, shall be imprisoned in the State Prison or County Jail not more than one year. The fourth section provides a punishment of imprisonment of not more than two years in the State Prison, or a fine of not more than $500, for concealing or knowingly harboring a deserter.

The act of 1861, providing relief for the families of volunteers, has been amended in the Senate to apply to drafted men.

The House passed a large number of bills yesterday. None of them were of general importance. One bill amends the law, for assessing property at its true value, in various particulars. The bill to forfeit certain land grants, conditionally made to certain railroad companies, is engaging considerable attention. In several instances a longer time will be granted to companies to comply with the provisions of their grants.

Among the bills passed yesterday in the House were several providing for building wagon roads in the Upper Peninsula.

The appropriations for State benevolent institutions are still undisposed of.

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, March 8th.

News in this vicinity is dull. The Ohio River is still rising. Steamer Jessie K. Bell arrived this morning late from Young's Point, but later from Helena, Ark., having on board upwards of five hundred contrabands, in charge of Rev. Sam'l Sawyer, sent up to St. Louis by Gen. Prentiss. Mr. Sawyer reports the contrabands in excellent health. They appear to be healthy, able-bodied plantation hands—male and female—and are mostly those who have come within our lines from Mississippi and Arkansas.

FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, March 7, 1863.

The Assembly to-day, with considerable opposition, agreed to meet Saturdays and Mondays at the same hours as other days. The Rosecrans resolutions were postponed to Tuesday evening.

A resolution was adopted declining the Minnesota request for the cession of Douglas county. The vote, by which the bill for the sale of the specie in the State treasury, was rejected yesterday—was reconsidered, but after some debate, the bill was again lost by one majority.

As the hour for the departure of the cars approached, the Assembly was thinned out, till thirty members were missing without, and some twenty-five with, leave. A call of the House was made, to secure a quorum. The Sergeant-at-Arms finally reported his reaching the cars just as the train left, and he could not bring back any members. Four or five of them were notified, but refused to return. The determination is expressed to punish them for contempt. Although a large [illegible] before the Assembly.

The announcement that Cothren, Democratic candidate for Chief Justice, proposes to make an electioneering tour through the State, creates much disgust.

About sixty ladies have to-day took preliminary steps to form a Union league, to encourage loyalty, and bring the weight of their influence against treason.

Union clubs are forming all over the State, and the good effect is already manifest in the subdued tone of the Copperheads.

About three tons of vegetables, fruit, jellies pickles, hospital and sanitary supplies, will be forwarded from here Monday, with Gen. Treadway, for Wisconsin soldiers at and above Vicksburg.

APPOINTMENTS.—I. G. McCornack, Quartermaster 28th Regt. *vice* Ruggles, resigned; Major O. C. Johnson, Lieut. Col. 15th Regt., *vice* McKee, killed.

FROM MISSOURI.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, March 7, 1863.

Information has been received of Marmaduke's arrival at Chalk Bluffs, on the St. Francis River, on the extreme edge of Missouri. He is supposed to meditate a raid against Cape Girardeau, or some point on the Mississippi River, and has nearly 3,000 cavalry.

It was Jeffries and Jeff. Thompson whom Gen. McNeil chased recently from Cape Girardeau.

Col. Catherwood arrived to-day from Warrensburg. He reports the guerillas have subsided in Johnson and Cass counties, but are quite thick south of the Osage.

The use of jails for confining negroes, excepting when committed for crime, is about to be prohibited by the Provost Marshal General, the Legislature having waited to act on the question.

Mr. Gilstrop moved that the State Senate declare free all children of slaves born after next July.

The bill passed disqualifying all district school teachers from holding situations.

Another Senatorial scheme is in progress.

FROM JEFFERSON CITY.

Emancipation in Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, March 7.—Mr. Gilstrop introduced a bill in the Senate to-day for the gradual extinction of slavery in Missouri, which was read twice and ordered printed. The bill provides that all children born of slave mothers after the fourth of July, 1863, be born free; all such children to be apprenticed to the owners of their mothers till after they arrive at the age of twenty-one; all children born of such apprentices to be apprenticed to the master of the person to whom the mother is apprenticed until such mother reaches the age of twenty-one; this term of apprenticeship to conform to the general act concerning apprentices, passed 1855.

The House passed an act defining the qualifications of teachers in Missouri, which prescribes that all persons who have enrolled themselves as disloyal, or who have been or may hereafter be convicted by the military authorities and released on oath or bond, unless since they have given aid or comfort to the enemy, they shall have been in the active service of the United States army, or loyal militia service.

The bill providing for a ballot system of voting through the State was discussed all the afternoon without action.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Attack Upon Fort McAllister—Depredations by the Pirate Retribution—A Federal Advance toward Port Hudson.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The following rebel dispatches are published in the latest Richmond papers:

SAVANNAH, March 4.—The enemy shelled Fort McAllister all last night. They have not renewed the attack this morning. Their vessels are still in the river. The fort is in good condition. The columbiad dismounted yesterday has been replaced. An attack by three iron-clads and two mortar boats commenced early on the morning of the 3d, and continued all day. Only two persons were slightly wounded.

CHARLESTON, March 3.—Nassau advices report that the privateer Retribution had taken and burned several vessels, and had encountered an unknown whaler in the Carribean Sea, which showed fight, killing one person on the Retribution, and was sunk with all aboard by the pirate.

PORT HUDSON, Feb. 25.—The Yankees, 4,000 strong, are advancing towards Morgan. The advance guard, 1,000 strong, is at Annie River, twelve miles from here. This is deemed an important movement. Prompt steps will be taken to arrest it.

PORT HUDSON, Feb. 27.—Col. Mill's Legion and Forney's battery drove the Yankees from Point Coupee.

MOBILE, March 3.—A dispatch from McMinnville, Tenn., March 2d, says Major Austin, of Morgan's brigade, has passed around the Murfreesboro & Nashville Railroad, tearing up the track and running a train of soldiers over an embankment.

Gold in Richmond 309. It advanced 40 cents in one day. Sterling exchange held at 260.

The Chattanooga *Rebel* says Rosecrans is massing large reinforcements in the counties of Sumner and Watson. If this is true, says the *Rebel*, it is his intention to advance when the roads permit, not directly upon Shelbyville, but upon Tullahoma by way of Manchester and McMinnville.

From New Orleans, Texas, Havana, &c.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The steamer Columbia, from New Orleans on the 27th, and Havana the 2d, has arrived. Among the Havana passengers are two persons who have just landed a cargo of Africans in Cuba, the profits amounting to $96,000, which they brought in gold to this port.

Three companies of the 42d Massachusetts, and the crew of the Harriet Lane and 270 of the 8th regulars, captured by the rebels, have been exchanged by the rebels, and arrived at New Orleans; also twenty prisoners taken from the ram Queen of the West.

A letter from the United States Consul at Matamoras says from 3,000 to 5,000 rebel soldiers under General Bee are marching toward Brownsville.

The United States gunboat Kinsman, formerly steamer Gray Cloud, was sunk in Berwick Bay by striking a snag. It was reported that ten or twelve men were drowned. She was a river boat.

The rebel armory at Clinton, La., has been destroyed by fire.

Nothing of military movements has transpired in New Orleans. General Weitzel had a strong force in the Louisiana Fourche country. General Grover is still in command at Baton Rouge. It is rumored that he refused to recognize the negro regiments, and Gen. Banks issued an order commanding him to treat them on an equality.

Business at New Orleans is dull.

Havana advices are unimportant.

Vera Cruz dates are of Feb. 18th. Nothing new. A rumor said that Gen. Forey would start Feb. 21st or 22d, for Puebla.

Advices from Carrasas, state that the Federals had obtained possession of the city. Maracaibo is still blockaded.

The First Boat of the Season.

DUNLEITH, Ill., March 7.—The steamboat Canada left for St. Louis this morning, being the first boat of the season.

FROM THE SOUTH.

IMPORTANT NEWS BY REBEL PAPERS.

THE REBELS BLOW UP THE INDIANOLA.

FORT MONROE, March 8.—The Richmond *Dispatch* of March 6th says the gunboat Indianola, recently captured from the Yankees, was blown up last Tuesday night by the rebels. Her guns fell into the hands of the Federals. The Queen of the West left in such a hurry as to leave part of her crew on shore. A later dispatch states that the Indianola is not destroyed, and that they are raising her. The Federal boats are making great destruction on Lake Providence.

The Federals attacked Van Dorn on March 1st, at Thompson's, near Franklin. He drove them back and captured 2,200 officers and men. The rebel loss is not reported. Attack is daily expected on Port Hudson by Gen. Grant's forces.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 6th has been received at the headquarters of the army. It contains the following:

MOBILE, March 3.—The Jackson *Mississippian* says the destruction of the Indianola was a most unnecessary and unfortunate affair. A turreted monster which recently passed the batteries at Vicksburg proved to be a flatboat with sundry fixtures to create deception. She passed Vicksburg Tuesday night, and the officers, believing she was really a turreted gunboat, blew the Indianola up, but the guns fell into the hands of the enemy.

The *Enquirer* has a ludicrous article on the loss of the Princess Royal. She was fitted out by a Manchester firm, to whom the rebels are under many obligations for past favors. It publishes a manifest of her cargo, which footed up 278,208.

VICKSBURG, March 5th.—Com. Foster has proclaimed that any parties firing on unarmed vessels shall be hanged. Also, persons burning cotton or levying contributions.

The rebel Gens. Holmes' [illegible] correspondent at Little Rock, and there is a demand among the rebel troops for their removal, and to put fighting Generals in their place.

The Louisville *Journal* reports Longstreet, Marshall and Forrest are approaching Lexington.

In the rebel senate, on the 3rd, a resolution was adopted to inquire into the expediency of repealing the resolutions declaring that a neutral flag covers enemies' goods, with the exception of contraband of war. In the house a resolution was offered to suspend all business until the currency and tax bills are acted upon.

The country is quite barren. No rebel troops there, except a few cavalry.

38TH CONGRESS—EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1863.

SENATE.

In the Senate to-day Mr. DOOLITTLE took the oath of loyalty prescribed by the act of July last and subscribed his name to the same as those had done who took it yesterday.

Mr. ANTHONY reported the resolutions to print 10,000 copies of the mechanical part of the Patent Office Report, and 4,000 of the acts and joint resolutions of the sessions of Congress. Passed. This was the only business transacted in open session.

The Senate, with closed doors, proceeded to act upon the executive nominations.

The War in Virginia.

NEW YORK, March 8.—A special to the *Herald*, from the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, the 7th inst., reports the return of the expedition under Col. Phelps, from Northumberland and Lancaster counties. Heathville, the county seat of the former, was surprised, and the post office searched, but nothing found. The foraging party sent to Lancaster county, captured two important rebel mails, 1,000 bushels corn, fifty horses, mules, &c.

Among the persons taken is Col. Claybrook of the rebel army, who has been active in enforcing the conscription, also a smuggler who has conveyed [illegible] worth of contraband goods across [illegible] and two clerks in rebel departments at Richmond, with a quantity of letters to citizens of Baltimore, and official correspondence to parties in London, care Baring Bros.

What's Going on in New York.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The steamer Damascus, for Liverpool, takes $400,000 in specie, making shipments to-day of over $1,000,000.

The Captain brands as untrue the report that the Northern Light was chased by a suspicious vessel, recently.

A special Washington dispatch says the Almaden mining case will be decided in favor of the Government.

Five persons have been arrested in this city on a charge of altering United States notes.

The Alabama Blockaded.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The N. Y. *Tribune* says: "By the latest news from the Alabama, we learn that she was at Cayman Island on the 6th ult., trying to ship men, and had been ordered off by the authorities. Admiral Wilkes and four war steamers were outside blockading the Alabama."

The *Tribune's* report about the Alabama came via Panama and is thought to be a canard.

Death.

NEW YORK, March 7.—John Anthon, an eminent lawyer, died to-day, aged seventy-nine.

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn street, is authorized to receive advertisements for this and all the leading Northwestern papers.

WANTED—A situation as Nurse or Chambermaid. References given. Address for one week, "M A L," Tribune office.

WANTED—A purchaser for the stock, tools and fixtures of a Hardware and Tin Store, situated in one of the best business portions of the city. [illegible] Address Post Office Box 1232, or apply at 59 South Clark street.

WANTED—Two young gentlemen desire good board with pleasant rooms in a private family, where there are few or no other boarders. Six o'clock dinners preferred. Location east of State and north of Twelfth street. Address Post Office Box 579.

WANTED—House for Cash.—CASH will be paid for a good, well-finished, modern-built house on South Side, east of State and south of Jackson street. Price, say from $2,500 to $5,000. Address "W A," Box 597 Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—In a Grocery Store, two Scotch or English boys, 16 to 20 years of age, who have had some experience in the business. Address, with references, Drawer 5966, Post Office.

WANTED—$10,000 to $15,000 at 10 per cent.; or equal partner, silent or active, with the above amount, in a well established cash business and monopoly. Fifty per cent. profit guaranteed. Security ample. For particulars address P. O. Box 4232, Chicago.

WANTED—A young man to travel for a Wholesale Grocery House. One that has followed the business preferred. Address, with reference, in hand writing of applicant, "X Y Z," Tribune Office.

WANTED—A Wet Nurse wants to nurse a baby at her house, or where it belongs. Apply at the corner of Jefferson and Barber streets, back of the School House, South Side.

WANTED—A book-keeper's situation wanted by a young man who has had over ten years practical experience in the Double Entry system—the past three years in a commission house in this city, to whom he refers, by permission, as to character and capabilities. [illegible] Address, E. P., Box 1946, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A situation wanted by a young man 20 years of age, as entry clerk or in any house where he could be useful. [illegible] grain and coal trades; has also a knowledge of French and German, and is very well acquainted with general business. Best of references can be given. Address "F B L," Tribune office.

WANTED—Confidential clerk or bookkeeper. A gentleman of high qualifications and responsibility desires a situation. [illegible] Address "Commerce," care of Chicago Tribune.

TO RENT—A three story building. [illegible] Canal and Washington streets. [illegible] P. O. Box 782.

BROOM CORN SEED.—I have one hundred bushels of superior quality of broom corn seed, which has been tried, and warranted to grow. [illegible] NATHANIEL WHITE, 53 South Water street, Chicago.

MATRIMONIAL.—A gentleman about thirty-eight years of age, [illegible] "F. O. R." Chicago, Ill.

SMOKY CHIMNEYS.—BELT'S Self-Draft and Ventilating Chimney Caps. [illegible]

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. [illegible] J. R. HOWE. Chicago, March 9, 1863.

New Advertisements.

GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 LAKE STREET. We invite the attention of country buyers to our extensive stock of COTTON HOSIERY, which, having been bought early and low, will be sold much under New York prices. [illegible] One stock of Corsets, Trimmings, Rubber Goods, Notions, &c., is also very full, and offered on the same terms. Call and see our stock at 78 LAKE STREET.

FOR SALE.—House and Lot No. 187 Clark street; House and Lot No. 212 Clark street; House and Lot No. 137 Ellis Place; House and Lot No. 131 Ellis Place; [illegible] Apply to PETER SHIMP, 157 State Street.

$3,000 WANTED.—The inventor of a new machine for agricultural purposes [illegible] RICE & CO., 9, Custom House Place.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY COMMANDER, 73 WASHINGTON STREET, CHICAGO, ILL., March 9, 1863. Pursuant to orders of the War Department all stragglers of the army in this city and the Northern portion of this State, whether paroled, exchanged or otherwise, are hereby ordered to report in person at this office [illegible]

CHEAP PROPERTY.—House and lot 189 West Washington street, $4,250. House (two story, worth $700 to $800), and lot 25 feet front on West Indiana street, third house west of Pauline street, for $900. Fifty lots in Ann Rawson's subdivision near city limits, between Madison and Harrison streets at $80 each; 100 feet corner of Randolph and Elizabeth streets, at $60 per foot. JOHN B. KING, 189 South Water street, foot of Franklin.

FOR SALE—Two Dwelling Houses, with Lots, on Wabash avenue between North and Commerce streets. Inquire at 169 Wabash avenue, or of STOUFFER & TREGO, lumber dealers, South Clark street, near Liberty.

FOR SALE—A Farm containing 160 acres, situated on the Aux Plaine River, ten miles from the city of Chicago. [illegible] Address J. COHEN, Plainfield, Will County, Ill.

NEW BARRELS SALT.—We have a cargo of Michigan Fine Salt, which, having been in the vessel all winter, is in good order, and entirely new and clean. [illegible] $2.35 per barrel. UNDERWOOD & CO., 161 South Water street.

FOR SALE—Two desirable Residence Lots on the North Side. Terms, $600 Cash. Lots 25x125 feet. Perfect title given. Apply to GEO. W. HILL, 128 Dearborn street.

BARNUM'S SELF SEWER FOR ALL SEWING MACHINES

D. BARNUM, Esq., Chicago, Ill. DEAR SIR: Please send me, per Express, Three Dozen more of your Self Sewers, with bill for collection on delivery, and oblige, Yours Truly, O. M. PARTRIDGE, Gen'l Agt. Wheeler & Wilson, for State of Michigan. [illegible] DETROIT, March 5, 1863.

THE ONLY CURE FOR BAD WATER is found in the Davis Filter, 38 Lasalle street. The river is now open, and as soon as the tugs are running the filth in the bottom will be stirred up, and sent out into the Lake to be pumped up and sent to all our hydrants. If you would avoid fevers and other diseases, BUY A FILTER NOW!! M. W. LESTER.

MASONIC—There will be a Regular Convocation of Lafayette Chapter No. 2, R. A. M., this (Monday) evening at 7½ o'clock at the Masonic Temple. H. G. CHASE, Sec'y.

FOR ST. JOSEPH.—The Prop. F. W. BACKUS, Will leave for St. Joseph on MONDAY, March 9th. For freight or passage apply to A. HARVEY, SON & CO., 225 and 227 South Water street, or to Capt. G. DAVIS, on board.

RINGOLD RESIDENCE FOR SALE. Frame Dwelling, with Lot 80x164 feet, on Ringold Place, near Prairie avenue. Apply to THOS. B. BRYAN.

A YOUNG OFFICER, WHOSE term of service has nearly expired, who has been in several battles [illegible] wishes to open a correspondence with an amiable and well educated young lady with a view to MATRIMONY. [illegible] Address Sergeant Lieutenant [illegible] Army of West Tennessee, Memphis, Tenn.

FOR SALE—10 tons Hamburg Cheese, at POLLARD & DOANE'S, 191 South Water street.

FOR SALE—Park avenue Property, 100 feet fronting on Park avenue, near corner of Leavitt street. Apply at 45 and 47 Lake st. (up-stairs), or address P. O. Box 480.

FOR SALE—One Steam Engine, forty horse power. New and in Complete Order. [illegible] LAMB & HARVEY, Corner Canal and Polk streets.

FOR SALE—A Farm containing 160 acres, sixteen miles from Chicago, in Cook County, well improved, with good house and outbuildings, well wooded and watered. Will sell whole or a part. Inquire of GEO. H. ROBINSON, 102 Randolph street, Room 17.

TO RENT.—First-class Brick Residence on North Side, on Rush street, with yard, shade trees, and all modern improvements. [illegible] Apply at McCormick's Reaper Office, to W. JNO. HANNA, or to WM. S. McCORMICK.

TO RENT—A Wharfage Lot, fronting on River and South Clark, near Rock Island Railroad Crossing. Apply to W. H. ADAMS, Room 5 Metropolitan Block.

GRACELAND CEMETERY OMNIBUS.—For Graceland take the North Side Horse Railroad. FIRST CAR AFTER NINE A. M. [illegible] An omnibus will connect with these cars. THOS. B. BRYAN, President Graceland Cemetery Co.

BENZOLE.—50 Barrels of DEODERIZED BENZOLE, OR NAPTHA, Just arrived and in prime order, for sale by A. F. CROSKEY, 51 and 53 South Water st.

LEMON & CO., PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 11 Dole's Building, corner Clark and South Water sts., Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1363.

RECTIFYING COAL. Manchester's No. 1 Rectifying & Filtering Coal, Put up in tierces of about 10 bushels, always kept on hand and for sale by A. F. CROSKEY, 51 & 53 South Water street.

HIGHWINES.—Purchasers of Small or Broken Lots of Highwines Will always find a supply at A. F. CROSKEY'S, 51 & 53 South Water street.

INSTRUCTION IN THE GERMAN LANGUAGE. In Classes and private, given by OSCAR [illegible] 208 Washington street, 2d floor, Room [illegible]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE PROOF SAFES. HERRING'S CHAMPION Burglar Proof Safes, With Herring Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron. 40 STATE ST., Chicago.

FOR SALE—A choice lot of NEW MILCH COWS WITH CALVES. [illegible]

DR. BUTT'S EXCELSIOR LINIMENT [illegible]

New Advertisements.

GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 LAKE STREET. We take pleasure in informing the ladies of the arrival of our spring stock of Corsets, in hand made, woven and French, (the latter our own importation.) COTTON HOSIERY, Bred and Side Combs, Jet Goods, &c., of all which we are now prepared to show the BEST LINE in the city, and invite a call. 78 LAKE STREET. GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 LAKE STREET.

200 Bbls. ARDESCO OIL, 100 bbls. Kier's Oil, 200 bbls. Hope Oil, 50 bbls. Benzole, For sale at lowest market rates, by GEO. C. POPE, 126 CLARK STREET 126.

PREMIUM FUNDS.—$20,000 Indiana money at 7½ premium. $25,000 Kentucky money at 6 prem. $30,000 Ohio State Bank, 1 prem. And a little advance paid on large sums. TYLER, BRIDEN & CO., Cor. Lake and Clark street.

MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK OF CHICAGO. No. 5 Clark Street, Smith's Block, six doors from South Water Street. [illegible]

LAKE VIEW WATER CURE AND HYGIENIC HOME, On the North Side, 4½ miles from the Court House, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. [illegible] Dr. JOHN B. GULLY, Box 3611, Chicago, Ill.

ANOTHER INVOICE OF those Patent Kerosene Lanterns, just received by F. P. MERRIMAN's Lamp and Oil Store, 54 Randolph street.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I have this day associated with me in business, Mr. GEORGE J. BRINE. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of WM. BRINE & CO. WM. BRINE. Chicago, March 1st, 1863.

WM. BRINE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Liberal advances made [illegible] WM. BRINE, New York. GEO. J. BRINE, Chicago.

POLICY STAMPS.—On and after this date, no Stamps will be charged for those used on Policies and Certificates ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE. HIGGINSON & JAMES, No. 2 Clark street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, MANUFACTURED BY DIEBOLD, BAHMAN & CO., CINCINNATI. No other Safes in this country will begin to compare with these in Workmanship and Finish, made with heavy Round Bolts and Silver-Plated Handles. [illegible] Safes for every Business Man in city or country. No one should buy a Safe of any kind without seeing our new styles. F. W. PRATT, 13 LASALLE STREET.

NORTHWESTERN REAL ESTATE AGENCY. HENRY W. RINGLAND, Sale, Exchange, Tax and Loan Agent, Room 1, Kingsbury Block, Chicago. Chicago city property and farms in Cook and other Counties. FOR SALE CHEAP. I have a large quantity of unimproved land in Iowa, of different qualities and at all prices, to sell to colonies or individuals, in large or small tracts.

BOYLE'S CHEAP STORE—No. 126 South Clark Street. Cheapest and Best Hoop Skirts in the City. [illegible] Ladies' fine Embroidered Collars [illegible] And other Cheap Goods. Recollect the place, No. 126 South Clark street, between Monroe and Adams.

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY 124 LAKE ST. CHICAGO.

The Florence Sewing Machine MAKES FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES, The Lock, Knot, Double Lock & Double Knot, [illegible] FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO. Post Office Box 2366, Chicago, Ill.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS, Attention. YOU ARE NOW ENTITLED TO YOUR BOUNTY. CALL IN, OR ADDRESS WITH STAMP, ISAAC R. HITT & CO., 95 DEARBORN STREET.

NEW SPRING GOODS For the City Trade. [illegible] DOLLARS WORTH [illegible] SPRING CLOAKS, [illegible] Spring Dress Goods [illegible] W. M. ROSS & CO., 167 & 169 Lake street, Chicago.

INSURANCE. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1863.

THE WEST SEEKING A NEW OUTLET TO THE SEA-BOARD.

The completion of the Illinois Fifth Canal, and the further enlargement of the Erie Canal, were proposed upon the ground as a way to a new and independent outlet for the West in our treaty with Great Britain, which prohibits either nation from building more than one armed vessel on the lakes. Had, however, other than selfish motives been filled, commercial men of Illinois are indignant because it will prevent them from having a direct outlet to the Atlantic. So that all the cant which they have shown for their patriotism of the day goes no higher than the breeches pocket.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

Let not the *Evening Journal* talk about "floating patriotism" in Illinois, with over 19,000 surplus soldiers in the field, until New York shall have supplied her deficit of more than 50,000. Nothing but the conscription act, vigorously enforced, will bring her up to the required standard. There are a set of men in New York, inspired by organs of opinion like the *Evening Journal*, of whom Fred Conkling is a fair specimen, who are unwilling to do anything to relieve the oppressive burden which has been placed upon the productive industry of the West. That industry pays to the common carriers of New York more than $100,000,000 each year; to the State nearly $4,800,000 in tolls, and furnishes to her ships about three-fourths of their freights. No wonder her commission merchants, and bankers, and shipowners should be content with the existing order of things, for they know that our products can move through no channel at present so cheaply as this. The West furnishes two-thirds of the freight passing through the Erie Canal, and in that proportion she must pay for its maintenance, the accruing interest on the debt, and, ultimately, the principal. The West has poured into New York a trade more profitable than that of cotton, which has saved that city from commercial bankruptcy. But between the *value* of the industry of the one section and that of the other, there is a most marvellous contrast. According to the census of 1860, the value of the annual products of industry of New York, with her 3,880,000 people, was $379,600,000; while that of the eight food-producing States, with their 9,000,000 of people, was over $350,000,000; or, in other words, the value of the industry of a New Yorker was more than twice as great as that of a Westerner. You may talk about capital, machinery, skilled labor and commerce; but still, with such enriched fact staring of that of another. Nature has bestowed upon us a healthy climate and a soil of unsurpassed fertility. In no region of the earth does the farmer receive a more abundant reward for his toil; and yet, whether great or small, the surplus value is used up in freights and commissions in its transit to the sea-board. Notwithstanding the food-producing States within the past ten years have more than duplicated their population, and nearly duplicated the area of land subdued and brought under cultivation; yet those lands have not within that period been enhanced in value; in fact, they have rather depreciated. Such is the state of affairs at the West.

Turn now to New York. The broker goes into Wall street, and by a single operation in railway shares makes his ten or twenty thousand dollars; the ship-owner sends out a cargo of breadstuffs and provisions and pockets a handsome sum; the importer finds a ready sale for his packages of silks and ribbons, and Auditor Benton felicitates the State, in his annual report, on the unprecedented revenue of the Erie Canal. This is all very lovely; but do these New York gentlemen reflect how far Western products have swelled the receipts of the railways and canals—how far they have enriched the Indian ocean vessels and to pay for the importations? Have they considered that, of all other domestic products sent abroad, the amount is only $90,000,000 out of $212,000,000?

We have a word more to say in reference to the canal tolls. These have increased from $3,906,785 in 1861, to $5,188,943 in 1862, a sum nearly twice as great as is required to pay the accruing interest apart from maintenance. The value of products passing through was $306,834,381—about the value of our foreign exports. Of this amount reaching tide water, there were 8,860,082 barrels of flour, of which 7,516,397 came out of the Lakes, and only 843,685 from New York. The railway deliveries were not less than 3,300,000 more, making a grand total of over 12,600,000 barrels. The West does not see the necessity of paying 100 per cent, more tolls than are required by the conditions of the canal debt. They are tired of paying to the common carriers 14 or 15 cents for the transportation of a bushel of corn or wheat from Buffalo to New York, and of a voyage protracted to fourteen or fifteen days, which ought to occupy but nine or ten; and yet, when she becomes restive under these burdens, and seeks new outlets, the New York *Tribune* denounces her people as "Copperheads," and the Albany *Evening Journal* attributes to them a "floating patriotism which rises no higher than the breeches pocket."

One word as to military defence. We had hoped that Congress would authorize the construction of these works. It would have opened an interior communication, for the passage of our gunboats, between New York and New Orleans, nearly 2,200 miles in extent, and have given the Government the control of its vast system of navigable waters. It would have proved the most feasible method of fortifying the Lakes, for which purpose both the river and the sea-board fleet could be employed—the one in the straits and the other in the open water, in such a way as to render our supremacy unquestioned. All this could have been done, and at the same time a cheap and commodious outlet opened for the accommodation of the commerce of half a continent. But another Congress we hope will accomplish what the last has failed to do.

THE ONLY HELP FOR ENGLISH WORKMEN.

The distress in Europe—and especially in Great Britain—occasioned by the rebellion, and the stoppage of the usual cotton supplies from this country although decreasing in certain districts, is still very great, and widely spread in its ravages. An almost universal gloom of despair and darkness reigns over those once happy and prosperous abodes of industry and commerce, and look where we will in the horizon of England, there seems to be no rainbow of hope to cheer them, nor any immediate prospect of better times.

Any more temporary relief cannot heal this festering sixth trouble; and the best friends of the poor workmen are already calling upon the workmen themselves as a matter of dire necessity to themselves and their families, to turn their attention to other branches of industry. This, however, is a task more easy to suggest than to accomplish. It is no light matter for a man to abandon the trade, or occupation to which his whole time and talents have hitherto been devoted, take upon him the coils and burdens of a new craft, and educate himself in it with such efficiency, that he shall be able to successfully compete with old and experienced workmen. Few would have patience for so disheartening a trial, and those still would turn out masters in it; for the employment might be wholly unfitted to their tastes, and a mere "Hobbyh's chalot with them—"That, or none!"

Nation which no one could contemplate without pity and sorrow the great loss to humanity and civilization which the sudden withdrawal of so much skilled labor would prove itself to be. And yet we no notion of establishing middle class yeomanry, in the 19th century, which is the very parent of the inventive arts, and the Dedalus Ladder of the landmarks of industry.

Nor, indeed, is there any, the slightest, necessity to commit so great an outrage. If England is not large enough for her surplus population, if she can no longer find employment for her skilled laborers, here is this great hospitable America ready and willing to receive them all, and pay them not European but American prices for their industry.

The colonies of Great Britain are numerous enough, and wealthy in undeveloped resources, but there is not one of them, not even the Canadas, which is prepared to give immediate and remunerative employment to emigrating workmen. The engineery, the capital and the enterprise are wanting in those plantations of royalty, whereas here they are abundant, and wait only for the cunning hands to work them.

Nothing can be clearer than the advantage which would accrue to competent workmen by a speedy emigration to this country. In England they have to work on half time, for miserably low wages, and pay article of food, and clothing is taxed out of all proportion to income. By coming here, they can manufacture what they want, and grow what they want, and thus save the tariff charges on both sides the Atlantic.

We consume every year more than two hundred million dollars worth of English goods, and for the most part, pay for them in wheat, corn, and other staples, the produce of our own soil. Why cannot these goods be made here? It would surely be a great saving in all ways, and tend vastly to strengthen the backbone of the nation.

We need more mechanics to do the great thoroughfare work—we need steel, which the growth and necessities of the country require; and we are ready to receive them, as soon as they are ready to come. It is indeed the only plan with which we are acquainted—this of emigration—to relieve the pressure of the English labor market.

During the course of ten years, from the date of the Irish famine in 1846, two millions of Milesians found their way to these shores, and profitable employment, also. This immense wave of emigration, combined with the tragedies of the famine, reduced the population of the "Green Isle," so considerably that the balance remaining at home found it far easier to obtain a livelihood.

And thus it would be with the artizans left in England, of a million, or more, of her various craftsmen were to come here for a home.

There are other reasons of a gentleman nature which we abode here. We do not wish to disparage the Irish—but it is clear that nearly all the Catholic portion of them are from tradition, and through the influence of example, the natural allies of the pro-slavery Copperhead Democracy, and no sooner do they set foot upon these shores, than they are seized upon by the demagogues of this faction as their lawful prey.

Englishmen on the contrary, are, so to speak—born anti-slavery men, and could never join themselves to any other than the party of Freedom, because it is the counterpart of the great Reform party in England, who have won all the triumphs of liberty, which the history of that country has put upon the records of civilization.

English artizans, therefore, may be sure of a hearty welcome when they decide for themselves that here, and here only, is their true El Dorado.

THE GEORGIAN BAY CANAL.

As citizens of the Northwest it does not become us to take sides in the discussion now sure to become active in Canada, as to the merits of the Georgian Bay and the Ottawa routes for a ship canal between the great lakes and the ocean. What the Northwest needs are new and greatly increased facilities of transit for her products to the markets of Europe, and our Canadian neighbors alone have the right to determine which, if any, they will open for their own and for our benefit. For the information, however, of all those on both sides of the line who are interested in the work, we publish a communication from Rivas Tully, Esq., of Toronto, Civil Engineer. It comes from a source which should command for it respectful consideration.

That the Georgian Bay route has several important advantages over its competitor, must be admitted by all who have compared the two routes. It lies from one to two degrees further south, and therefore navigation on it would continue two, perhaps four, weeks longer than by the more northern route. There would be 430 miles of close navigation on the Ottowa where sails would be nearly useless, while there are but 77 miles of canal and slack-water navigation between the Georgian Bay and Toronto. For a large portion of the way the Ottowa route runs through a non-producing region, while that west of Toronto is among the finest in Canada. But books and all other matters of difference will be canvassed by our Canadian neighbors, and in their decision the West will cheerfully acquiesce.

A FRIEND INDEED.

It is refreshing amid the storms of falsehood, scurrility and objurgation, that are just now showered upon the Republic, to find a few men in South Carolina who dare tell the world the truth about the contest that our people are waging against barbarism. Of these, Hon. Geo. Brown, of Toronto, whose speech in a recent anti-slavery convention in the city of his residence, is before us, deserves the warmest thanks and most grateful remembrance of our countrymen. With the intelligence to comprehend the cause and nature of the contest, and with the courage to utter his convictions, he is really a valued and a reliable friend. We thank him for his generous words and good wishes.

The New Bank Bill.

In the course of the debate on the Bank bill before Congress, Senator Sherman stated that in the year 1861, the aggregate bank circulation of the country amounted to about $200,000,000. Of this amount, only $20,000,000 was secured. The remainder, about $180,000,000, was unsecured, except some $7,000,000 or $8,000,000, the greater portion of which was issued by irresponsible persons, under cover of local banking laws.

In November, 1862, the circulation in the loyal States was $167,000,000. The State securities for this amount of bank currency were something near $40,000,000; leaving over $120,000,000 inadequately provided for. In only nine of the States out of the thirty-four has the principle of securing payment of circulation by the banks, by State bonds, been adopted. In some of the loyal States where this regulation has prevailed as a basis of issue and circulation, the bonds of the States now in rebellion were included in the securities. The past few years, in 1857 and 1857 especially bring to mind suspensions and failures, the result, in part, of unregulated bank expansions and contractions, and a want of proper basis, often involving in ruin institutions and individuals of long standing and reputation.

In the State of Illinois alone, the failures of banks numbered eighty-nine within the last two years, and their paper is reduced from one hundred per cent. to thirty-eight in some instances. The great loss resulting from these failures, of course falls upon the people, who lose the funds to the amount of the notes they hold at the time of the failure. Of the $14,000,000 of bank circulation created by and in Illinois, two or three years ago, the people have lost three to four millions of it, besides the indirect loss of as many millions more by derangement of business and ruin to private interests.

Emigrant Aid Society Needed.

The American Consul at Liverpool has received a memorial of the distressed operatives of Blackburn, in which it is suggested that while we do much good by sending food to Lancashire, a still more effective relief would be accomplished by aiding the sufferers to come to America; that several thousand families might be removed from Lancashire to America in six months, with suitable aid, and employed in the energetic development of the agricultural resources which the Almighty has placed at your disposal." The memorial asks for information of the kind of employment most readily obtained, to be communicated to the Emigration Committee appointed by that meeting. It suggests the adoption of some plan of assistance to emigrants. In this city, it was proposed some months ago, to form an Association, which would transplant idle-hooded emigrants and their families from Lancashire or any part of Great Britain, to this country, at the cost of farmers and others, the necessities resulting in pay from the earnings of the emigrant after his arrival in this country, and providing him with a place as soon as he lands.

The West will suffer severely, during the coming season for lack of labor, unless, in some way, the strong arms and willing hearts which are on the other side of the ocean are brought to fill its fields. We hope, now that the Lancashire operatives have themselves moved for the establishment of an organized emigration system, we of the West will be found ready to do our part in a work which will benefit generally the whole country, and more particularly the Great West.

A MAN IS KNOWN BY THE COMPANY HE KEEPS.—We see it stated in the New York papers without contradiction, that McClellan has recently paid another social visit to Richard Lathers at New Rochelle. Richard Lathers is the South Carolina merchant who, at the Pine street meeting at the opening of the war, declared that if a question of sovereignty should arise between the Government and his State, he should owe his first allegiance to South Carolina. Such sentiments make any mistake in the company he keeps. His associates before the war were with Beauregard, Davis, Breckinridge, Yancey & Co.; his associations since have been superambitiously with rebel suspected traitors and with peace commissionists. The use he made of his sword when in the field was entirely consistent with the sympathies of his companionships.

BILL FOR THE COLLECTION OF ABANDONED PROPERTY.—Mr. Doolittle's amendment to the bill for the collection of abandoned property and prevention of fraud in insurrectionary districts, which strikes out the section authorizing the Treasury agent to purchase cotton, rice, sugar, and tobacco in those districts, was agreed to on Monday, by a vote of twenty-four yeas to fifteen nays, and the bill passed. The reason for this vote was that it was not considered desirable to have the Government become a great dealer in those articles of property, or to furnish means to the rebels to buy munitions of war to carry on the fight with.

The New Hampshire State and Congressional election will take place next Tuesday. The contest is progressing with terrific spirit. The champions of both parties are canvassing the State thoroughly. Meetings and public speaking are incidents of nightly occurrence in the principal towns. Secretary of the Treasury Chase is the leading speaker in this exciting canvass in New Hampshire. The Republicans are confident of carrying everything before them, but the Democrats are working desperately.

GAUGE OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The subject of the gauge of the Pacific Railroad, having been submitted to the President, he adopted a width of track which did not correspond with that of any other road in the country. Subsequently the Senate passed a bill, which has been concurred in by the House, fixing the gauge of this road at four feet eight and a half inches—so as to agree with the great majority of other lines. The bill amounts simply to a reversal of the President's decision. It is not certain, therefore, that he will be called upon to approve it.

A gang of blacklegs accompanied the army paymasters to Hilton Head. General Hunter put one of them—James Storey—bad name—at work with a ball and chain, and in his fine clothes and kid gloves he presented a ridiculous appearance. A sutler named Beard, who took the shops with him as clerks, has been ordered out of the department, and his goods confiscated. Here is another opportunity for the New York Common Council to Monize these "blessed Democratic martyrs."

At a meeting of the Democratic Association, in New York city, on Saturday evening, speeches were made by John Mason and James Brooks in favor of the right of secession, and against the "wicked war" to put down the rebellion. The audience hissed the name of the President frequently, and loudly applauded every reference to the "gallant" State of South Carolina. Mr. Brooks dared to vindicate its rights as a free and sovereign State should."

GEN. POPE'S CAMPAIGN.—In answer to a previous resolution, the Secretary of War has transmitted to the House of Representatives the official papers relating to Gen. Pope's campaign in Virginia. These embrace the reports of all the Generals of Divisions and Brigades, giving statements of casualties, together with a mass of correspondence and dispatches, many of which have been published. The whole is to be printed, and will make an interesting volume.

A great deal is said—generally by those who pay nothing—about the extravagance of the War Department. The Nashville *Union*, in criticizing this fault finding spirit calls attention to the fact, that the Utah expedition, which consisted of 10,000 men, and lasted only a few months, cost six millions of dollars. At the same rate, the cost of the present war, with nearly a million of men, would, up to this time, have been *seven billions of dollars!*

LOUISIANA MEMORIAL.—To avoid legal difficulties in the admission of the newly elected members from Louisiana, the House of Representatives of the United States passed a bill authorizing the Governors of Louisiana and Tennessee to issue writs of election according to the laws of those States. It has been urged against the admission of Messrs. Hahn and Flanders, that the Governor has no legal right to issue writs for their election, had no legal right to do so. This bill remedies this difficulty.

ANOTHER VIRGINIA SENATOR.—Under the system of restoring seceded States that far adopted, East Virginia is now preparing for an organized State Government, in consequence of separating from it the new State of West Virginia. The result will be that East Virginia will give two new Senators, the credentials of one of whom, Hon. Lemuel I. Bowden, were on Tuesday presented to the Senate by Mr. Willey, whom he succeeds.

An army officer says that, from time to time, he has heard complaints in the army about everybody and everything except the Northern ladies and their devotion to the country. After more than a year's experience in the field, he is unable to recall a single cytiable of aught but heartiest commendation of the fidelity to the cause of the women of the free States.

NEW SENATOR JUDGE.—Among its closing acts, the House of Representatives of the United States passed the Senate bill providing for an additional Supreme Judge for the Pacific coast. The virtual effect of this bill will be to add one more to the number which is to rescue the control of the Supreme Court from the hands of the school which is represented by Chief Justice Taney.

The idea of sustaining the Government in time of a perilous war, and fighting to the death the administrators of that Government, by which the war must be carried on, is, says the Nashville *Union*, the offspring of a weak brain or a false heart. It is like lashing virtue in the abstract, and picking your neighbor's pockets in practice.

Lieut. W. S. Bryan, company I, 37th Illinois volunteers, has had a sword and navy revolver presented to him, the former by the citizens of Kewanee, and the latter by Mrs. Lieut. Dow and Mrs. Lieut. Col. Burwell of Princeton. Lieut. Bryan is a Democrat of the fighting, traitor-hating kind.

EXPENSIVE.—"Occasional," of the Philadelphia *Press*, in speaking of the reaction of sentiment which is taking place among the aristocracy of England, in relation to the North, says that they are fast "unlearning their contempt of us," at the bidding of the laboring masses.

POVERTY TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.—A Senate bill which passed the House during the last hours of the session, provides for paying soldiers discharged from service for sickness or disability, or wounds, the same bounty as if they had served out the time of their enlistment.

Seventy-two rebel prisoners were brought to Nashville on the 24 inst. They were captured in the vicinity of Murfreesboro, and mostly belong to Morgan's command.

Privates William Dormitzy and Charles Clark were hung at Yorktown, Va., on the 6th inst., for the murder of William Sohrs, a citizen of that place.

The Chattanooga *Rebel* boasts that Bragg's army has, by drill and discipline, become a perfect machine. Bonaparte will soon get that machine running.

The Springfield *State Journal* says that a recruiting office in that city is quite successful in obtaining recruits for the army.

GEORGIAN BAY SHIP CANAL.

Toronto, March 5, 1863.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

In the joint report of the Board of Trade and Mercantile Association of your city respecting the estimate for the construction of the Ottawa Ship Canal, it is stated to be $18,057,000; as there is evidently some misunderstanding respecting it amongst the members, I would wish to have it corrected.

By referring to the report of Walter Shanly, Esq., C. E., published in 1858, pages, 30 and 31, the cost of a canal, with ten feet depth of water on the mitre sills, is stated to be "twenty-four millions of dollars, or about five millions of pounds sterling," and the difference of cost between a ten and twelve foot navigation through the Ottawa is further estimated at five millions of dollars, being in all twenty-nine millions of dollars. The size of the proposed locks being 250 feet long by 50 feet in width and 10 feet on the mitre sill. In 1860 a further report on the Ottawa Ship Canal by Thos. C. Clarke, C. E., was published in which the cost of the construction is estimated at $19,057,000; it must, therefore, have been from this report that the information was derived. On looking over the report it will be found that some necessary portions of the work have not been estimated, for instance, at page 2, the cost of deepening the Lachine Canal, Lake St. Louis, Lake of Two Mountains, Ottawa River, Rideau Canal, Chats Lake and Deep River.

This is a very important omission, as will be seen by referring to Mr. Shanly's report, page 32, in which it is stated, "From the information I have been able to gather concerning the depths of the Lower Ottawa, I incline to the belief that it will be found to offer the most serious difficulties to be encountered in carrying out the project, which is the subject of this report, and these difficulties, I apprehend, increase as we descend." Also, in continuation it is stated, "but it is to be feared that there does not exist through the Lake of Two Mountains (one of the omissions in Mr. Clarke's estimate) a channel sufficiently direct and deep to promise the attainment there of a navigation of equal capacity to that which nature has provided for in the Upper Ottawa, the Mattawan and the French Rivers. The shallows of the Lake of Two Mountains are undoubtedly over rock bottom." In the same page it is stated that the length of the lake of Two Mountains is twenty miles, and the limited depth of water six feet. In Mr. Clarke's report this difficulty is thus explained: "From the 23d to 24th mile, according to the surveys of W. B. Galway, C. E., placed in my hands by the Department, it (the Lake of Two Mountains) has a depth of from two to thirty feet. From the 24th to the 30th mile it has a rock or gravel bottom, and the channel that could if required be dredged. From the 26½ mile to the foot of the Carillon Rapids, at the 47½ mile the channel is thirty feet, and the navigation is straight and unimpeded.

There is a strange discrepancy between the engineers on this one point, and from personal observation, several years ago, I am inclined to agree with Mr. Shanly, who has, I think, given a correct description of the difficulties to be encountered throughout, and whose estimate must be considered as the most reliable. Though Mr. Clarke's amount may be doubted from his expression at page 31 of his report, that

"The greater difficulties to be encountered on the former consists first in the hard, unyielding nature of the material to be worked upon—the granite rock—definitely (according to the classification of Sir William Logan) syenite, gneissoid—syenite and gneiss throughout, being more forward, harsh, naked and repellant, over the whole of the more distant portions of the line. On the nearer sections, from the Chats Rapids to St. Ann, the formation to be dealt with, though of less impracticable character than that named above, is still rock—syenite and gneiss."

The second great difficulty that presents itself in considering the improvement of these distant waters, where the major portion of the first named antiquitial difficulty exists, lies in the inaccessibility of the region which they penetrate, the whole of which, in so far as relates to the sustaining of human life, may be called non-producing, little or none of it being as yet settled. This is a feature that must be kept in view, in one that must add largely to the cost of the undertaking, just as it now does the cost of "making lumber" on the upper Ottawa and its tributaries.

The size of the locks proposed by Mr. Clarke are 250 feet long and by 45 feet in width, and 10 feet in depth on its mitre sills. This increased depth from ten to twelve feet brings the consideration of estimates to the 1858 standard, viz: Twenty-four millions of dollars, viz: twenty-nine millions of dollars whilst Mr. Clarke's is only something over twelve millions.

I was going to say that it would take a Philadelphia lawyer to explain this difference between two eminent engineers, but as I am sure that an eminent engineer resides in that city, I will leave it to him to decide which is right as in this communication I do not wish to go into such obstruse details. As it stands at present, the cost of the work of Mr. Shanly's has been cipherred down with a vengeance. If I might be allowed to cipher down my estimate, it would be to fight the rebels in front or the more to be dreaded enemy in the rear. I have thrown aside all prejudice as to color or race in fighting this rebellion, and stand ready to march without hesitation whenever and whenever ordered—no matter who heads the column, or who make up the rank and file.

General Hooker has recently directed that his troops shall be supplied with fresh vegetables, and has also erected ovens for the purpose of supplying them with soft bread—both of which acts have added immensely to his popularity with the men. The army has entire confidence in its leader, and anxiously awaits an opportunity to vindicate the confidence he reposes in it.

THE PRISON.—There are now only 275 convicts in prison. Before the war commenced there were over 600. Contractors cannot get a gang sufficient for their tools; and Messrs. Lathrop & McMillan, manufacturers of agricultural implements, now employ forty convicts in their shops at the penitentiary. We understand that they have a large contract to fill the present month, hence the necessity of so many more workmen.—*Jackson (Mich.) Patriot, March 6th.*

THE HOSPITALS OF MEMPHIS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

MEMPHIS, March 1, 1863.

Many innocent and very needful people, unacquainted with the history and surroundings of Memphis—its filth and crime, its haunts of vice and stews of iniquity—have decided if it really deserved its name—Memphis, the "abode of the good." But, I am sure, just now, to our sick and suffering soldiers—those whose frames are enfeebled by the malarious exhalations from Southern swamps, and whose constitutions are destroyed by the fatigues and exposures incident to a soldier's life—it appears the very gate of Heaven. Nor are souls wanted here—angels of mercy—who surround the bedsides of the suffering one with some of the comforts of home, and by their kindness and attention render smooth the rugged pathway to the tomb, and induce many a despairing one to hopefully look for health and happiness.

The sick of the army of the Southwest, now at Helena, Lake Providence and Young's Point, are being loaded here instead of Cairo and St. Louis, as heretofore. Three days' confinement on board of close hospital steamers, and 400 miles of navigation, is enough, in all conscience, for the feeble ones, and I look for a large decrease in the per centage of deaths, now that this needed reform is inaugurated.

I propose, in this letter, to give you a brief statement of the condition of the several hospital establishments in Memphis, with such suggestions as to their better working as appears to me to be necessary. It is a subject in which all are interested. I beg to say that I am animated by the best of motives in what strictures I may think myself forced to indulge. There are six general hospitals in Memphis, giving medical care, nursing and food to more than 3,000 sick and wounded soldiers.

THE OVERTON.

The "Overton" hospital is located on Main street, in the Overton Hotel Company's building. It is a magnificent structure, and capable of accommodating, where its capacities are fairly tested, over twelve hundred patients. This was the one first established. The rebellion found here a huge hotel, neatly furnished and finished, and strangled it at the moment of its birth. It did not, however, destroy the building. When the Federal forces entered Memphis, they naturally took possession, and now the money of a desperate traitor furnishes shelter and medical care for nine hundred Union soldiers.

The "Overton" is at present under the charge of Dr. Jackson, Assistant Surgeon of the 17th Wisconsin regiment. Dr. Jackson is personally a gentleman of some sanity of manner, and possesses great energy, but some practical or scientific knowledge to turn those qualities to most good account. He has zeal, without the knowledge to make it available. He is overtasking his ability to do as many sick men service certainly requires, and the good of the Overton is the less responsible position that he is now filling.

The rooms are nearly filthy, and want proper supplies and drainage of the building is lamentably deficient.

The effect now, at this early season, of such a want of proper and cleanly arrangement, is plainly discernable in the counter claims in the atmosphere of the entire establishment. If this be not speedily remedied, the building, in the month of June, through the hot weather, will become the breeding place of pestilence. There are other matters connected with the sanitary and internal arrangements, which I should be placed under the charge of a more intelligent, conscientious physician, to whom I would, if I spy such, be willing to give an impartial account of the end and intended decease of a promising one, one of our Chicago regiments shall occur at Overton.

I call the attention of the Medical Director of this Department to this subject. Men—soldiers are not to be treated as dogs are, and forced to uselessly lose them, if a certain dog did most unnecessarily and inhumanly Doctor "Let them die! It costs the Government money to bury, than to keep them alive."

The "Sisters of the Holy Cross" have charge of the patients, under the physicians, as far as possible, measure to their kindness and unselfish benevolence, they ever are.

THE ADAMS HOSPITAL.

The Adams Block is the largest hospital in Memphis. It now contains 1,200 patients. Just as this immense block of stores, six stories high, was finished, the rebellion was inaugurated. This sent the the tenants Dixie-wards, and we found an excellent hospital ready constructed, and only wanting the cutting of doors between the apartments to render it habitable. The wards are high, the rooms are airy and well ventilated, and there is a well organized corps of female nurses in connection with the hospital. Dr. Lord, Assistant has charge of the 12th Wisconsin regiment succeeded in making it the out in his best in the city. He has integrity, energy and ability. It occurred to me he lacked that, that nursing mode which in the discharge of the duties of his responsible position, is as necessary to success as that most common sense. If there could be a better organized kitchen department, it would tell in the more regular diet of the patients.

JEFFERSON HOSPITAL.

The Jefferson Block is also an immense block of stores on Second street. It now contains less than 300 patients, with room for a thousand more. This hospital has been from the first a deep and damning disgrace to the Government. When Gen. Sherman's army left Memphis for Vicksburg, the sick were almost literally thrown in, without cots, food or care. Not a poor soldier lay upon the floor two days, without even a drink of water, for the lack of a cup to bring it in. Men died on the spot where they was first laid. What mattered it to those who were seeking glory at the cannon's mouth in front of Vicksburg? Confusion and filth, disease and death held high carnival there. I am not sure that many a poor soldier did not gladly welcome death and the prospect of escaping from this seething, festering house of corruption. Here was, and is, a magnificent building, with large, airy and well ventilated rooms, and capable of being equal in all respects to the Adams.

The Government pours down the Mississippi immense quantities of everything imaginable to contribute to the comfort and support of the sick of her armies; it crowds the wharf boat and warehouses here to repletion, with articles imperatively needed, and yet the filth, the confusion, the sickness and death continue, and increase fearfully. There is a fearful responsibility resting upon the medical authorities for permitting this state of things to continue. One Dr. Bartolpt, of the 46th regiment, has a charge of this "hospital"(?)

THE FOUNDRY.

An old foundry building near the navy yard furnishes an asylum for another class of sufferers. We call it a "hospital." It was first appropriated for a convalescent hospital, but the impossibility of adequately healing it, and its low, damp location, have satisfactorily demonstrated that it was merely a resting place, and nothing more. Only a brief one, on the road from the hospital to the grave!

It has now but 500 patients, and will very soon be entirely abandoned for more congenial quarters. I did not learn the name of the medical officer in charge. Whoever he is, he is not responsible for its improper location.

THE TAZORO HOSPITAL.

This hospital, located on Maine street, opposite the Tazoro Hotel, has just been fitted up for the reception of the sick from the expeditions down the river. It will comfortably accommodate 1,200 patients, and has been arranged under the exclusive superintendence of Mrs. Bickerdike, of the Sanitary Commission. It is in all respects a model institution, the warming apparatus, the cooking appliances, beds and bedding, and indeed everything connected with it, are perfect. It is the finest hospital in Memphis, and the finest large Western towns as comfortable and complete as this one, and they would be so if this lady had not taken the matter in hand.

Men subdued by sickness and wounds are peculiarly sensitive to malarious infection. Men who have cured themselves if it is not cleansed, and that very soon, Gen. Butler could purify the great city of New Orleans—it is entirely impossible to cleanse Memphis. We have General's here; let them make a proper use of their authority, and if the city will not sweep the accumulated filth from her streets and alleys, let the Government do it, in God's name. Let the alternative be presented to the proper authorities of Memphis, or a tax, an assessment of two hundred thousand dollars upon her leading citizens, and in a week's time Memphis would shovel the money out of her pocket. Bob.

Speculating the Gold Speculators.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

The House of Representatives yesterday, by a vote of 97 to 36, rejected thirty-three, out of forty-five of the Senate's amendment to the Tax bill. Important of the amendments so rejected, and which, with the Senate's action, as amended, are as follows:

"All contracts for the purchase or sale for gold and silver coin, or for the purchase of gold or silver coin of the United States, to be delivered at a time specified, shall be made by the parties, or their agents or attorneys, in writing, and shall be in writing or printed, and signed by the parties, or their agents or attorneys, and have one cent of the internal revenue stamp provided in the act to which this is an amendment, equal in amount to one-half of one per centum, and interest at the rate of six per centum per annum on the amount so issued, from the date of deposition, if it any such loan, pledge or loan shall be made for a period not exceeding three days, shall be renewed or in any way extended, or shall be subject to the duty imposed on loans exceeding three days; and no sale or delivery of gold or silver coin of the currency of gold or silver coin of the United States at advance, shall be made, unless the amount the par value of the coin pledged or deposited as security; and any loan so made, or attempted to be made, shall be utterly void."

The speculation in gold is thus reduced within the limits of a regular mercantile transaction, and its extravagance has been checked. Yesterday, however, the beginning the gold speculation, confined to a few dozens of Shylocks, has given a wholly fictitious value to the specie currency, and has in no way represented the true condition of the money market. It has disturbed the course of trade, apprehended prices and misled a few, dealing in the speculation of the whole community. Now have its evils stopped here, for the rapid rise in the price of gold has produced in the public mind a false and hurtful impression of the degree of the depreciation of government currency, and the croakers at home have gladly seized the story of the speculation and ultimate repudiation. All these causes have produced most mischievous effects.

This new law virtually stops the operations of the gold speculators, for they buy gold now they must pay for the difference between the par value and the premium; for no one can lend them more than the par value of the gold. For example: If a speculator goes into Wall street to buy ten thousand dollars in gold at 105, he can only borrow ten thousand dollars on his gold, and must have the six thousand five hundred dollars premium in his pocket. Few men will desire to invest so much money in such a speculation. Before this amendment passed a speculator could borrow fifteen thousand dollars on ten thousand dollars in gold at 107, and would require only one thousand seven hundred dollars to pay the balance. Here is a difference to the speculator of five thousand dollars on a small affair of ten thousand at 107; and the greater the speculation and the higher the premium the more difference the speculator will have to keep on hand.

Anti-Slavery Demonstrations in England.

Meetings, lectures, etc., in favor of President Lincoln's emancipation policy, are of daily occurrence in all parts of England, and an imposing demonstration was to take place at the Amphitheatre at Liverpool, the day the Hibernian sailed. The resolutions and addresses to President Lincoln, which are to be proposed, emphatically approve of his anti-slavery policy. A crowded meeting on one subject was held at Exeter Hall, London, on the 18th. The speakers indulged in bitter invectives against the Lord Mayor and Mr. Mason for the late affair at the Mansion House banquet, and a resolution condemning the Lord Mayor was unanimously carried.

These demonstrations have greatly excited the ire of the London *Times*, and it improves the opportunity to hewl at our this fashion:

[From the London Times.]

It is a matter of very serious import that the grand old cause of the anti-slave-trade and anti-slavery movement should be thus dragged through the mire by the cat's-paw to Mr. Seward, and that one of the most glorious bonds of disinterested philanthropists which the sun of any nation ever produced, should be thought to have sunk into a few dozen of President Lincoln, advocating a measure which is not freedom to the slaves, but, if it be possible, insecure to the women and children of the whites. We ask, therefore, publicly, whether there is the least truth in the suggestion that these parties have received the authority of Lord Brougham, or the Bishop of Oxford, or Sir F. Buxton, or any other man of ancient connection with this question, to associate the name of Brougham, Wilberforce, or Buxton with their present doings. If they have not, it is only honest to say so; if they have not, it is only honest to Northcote to let it be known that these cuckoo cries of political economy are not his seed, but utterly repudiated by him in the old. In a case like this, the outlaid by the old birds, is a step removed from the *mondo nel la scarcia*, they have any claim at all to Northcote *fides*. If who are the natural guardians of all these men, the slave, those who are the memories of those worthies, the name of the Wilberforces, they conveniently supposed. Was there no letter from Lord Brougham upon the subject of the rebellion to Mr. Lincoln? Did not that venerable patriarch of the cause of negro liberty telegraph to Lincoln the persons who have now usurped the name of the real friends of liberty not to dishonor the cause by sending that document up to Mr. Adams? Did he not even ask for a decent delay in order that time might be given for further reflection; and was not the presentation still persisted in, and rather hurried, to avoid the possibility of a dangerous joint protest with the signature of "Henry Brougham" attached to it? Are the gentlemen, who take upon themselves to represent the cause of negro emancipation, have such a letter as this, it would be their duty to publish it; if they have not such a letter, we have been very much misinformed.

Perhaps the very small dogs who have taken possession of the lions' den, and are making such vain efforts to imitate the roar of the old occupants, will let us know whether they have taken any means to obtain information as to whether the sons of Wilberforce and of Buxton, who have not been brought up in the teachings of their fathers, now share the opinions of the present Emancipation Society as to the Proclamation of Mr. Lincoln. Without pretending to any means, and not informed as to the opinions of the Wilberforces and Buxtons, we are strongly inclined to believe that there is not one of the old Abolitionists who repudiate the doings of these people as an indignity to the memory of their fathers. Perhaps they will let us know if Northcote or Lord may have said on the matter. When they have told the public the whole truth as to their relations with the old apostles of anti-slavery, we will then hold further conference with them, but, at present, we utterly refuse to recognize them as a respectable agitation.

The New Postal Law.

[From Holbrook's United States Mail.]

The bill just passed by Congress is understood to have fixed the rates of postage, and of the Postmaster General in its chief provisions. It makes some important changes in our postal system.

The letter carriers are to receive salaries of not more than $800 per annum, when warranted by the work performed, unless by special authority. The Postmaster General may in certain cases make it as high as 1,000. Postage on local or "drop letters" will hereafter be two cents, when prepaid, or one cent, and an additional rate for each half ounce or fraction of an ounce—in all cases to be prepaid by postage stamps. No charge will be made either for the delivery or collection of any class of letters, whether local or from or intended to be sent by mail.

The regulations respecting soldiers letters remain the same as heretofore.

The amendment of the House, establishing a money order system was rejected in the Senate and finally abandoned.

On all the mail matter required by law to be prepaid, and which shall reach its destination unpaid, double the amount must be collected on delivery, and insufficient payment is to be wholly disregarded.

The fee for the registration of letters is left optional with the Postmaster General; but it is not to exceed twenty cents per letter.

Unsealed circulars, not exceeding three, to one address, are to be charged with two cents postage, and in that proportion for a greater number.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Weekly papers five cents per quarter, semi-weekly ten cents, tri-weekly fifteen cents, six times per week thirty cents, seven times per week thirty-five cents. The rates for the weight must not exceed four ounces—in each case payable in advance per quarter of a year, either at the mailing or delivery office.

No extra charge is to be made for a card printed or impressed upon a circular or letter envelope or wrapper. Circulars to be prepaid by stamps.

The Postmaster General may from time to time provide by order the rates and terms upon which route agents may receive and deliver at the mail, car or steamer, packages or newspapers and periodicals delivered to them for that purpose by the publishers or news agents in charge thereof, and not received from nor designed for delivery at any Post-office.

FRANKING.

Postmasters can only frank official letters to other officials—the former license to the smaller class of offices heretofore enjoyed, of franking on their own private business, having been abolished.

We regret our inability to state in detail all the changes authorized

STRYKER & CO.,

141 LAKE STREET,

Are now offering

THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

WINTER CLOAKS AT COST!

Comprising all the best styles in market.

Shawls of every description.

WOOLEN HOODS, SKATING CAPS, SONTAGS, NUBIAS, SCARFS, COMFORTERS,

ALL AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

To close the Season.

WOOL BED BLANKETS

At less price than they can now be bought for.

DRESS GOODS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, AND RIBBONS,

500 best styles of Balmoral Skirts

AT LOW FIGURES.

The attention of the trade is called to these goods.

STRYKER & CO.,

141 LAKE STREET.

HATS, CAPS AND

Straw Goods

AT WHOLESALE.

E. P. L. BROOM,

(SUCCESSOR TO E. L. KELLOGG & CO.)

50 - - LAKE STREET. - - 50

I have now on hand, and am daily receiving, a large and well selected stock of

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS

SHAKER HOODS, &c.,

suitable for the

Spring and Summer Trade of '63

Which I offer to the trade, either by the package or dozen, at

LESS THAN EASTERN PRICES.

Country Merchants, whether purchasing or not, are cordially invited to examine my stock and prices.

E. P. L. BROOM,

Wholesale Dealer in

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

50 LAKE ST., CHICAGO.

HATS, CAPS, &c.

25 Lake Street.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH

now offer for

EARLY SPRING TRADE,

by the package or dozen,

4,000 CASES

Hats, Caps, Straw Goods,

UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS,

Palm Leaf Goods, Shaker Hoods, &c.

EDWARD WESSON.

NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

BOOTS & SHOES,

Carefully selected for the

WESTERN TRADE.

No. 12 Cortlandt street,

(Opposite the Western Hotel,) NEW YORK.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL

Corner Clinton and Fulton Streets West Side.

LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD,

LINSEED OIL,

Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Litharge,

PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.

Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 6166.

E. W. BLATCHFORD.

2000 BOXES PALM SOAP,

1,000 boxes American Castile Soap,

1,000 boxes Stearine Candles,

500 boxes Star Candles.

For sale by TURNER & MITCHELL,

71 Kinzie street.

DREDGING, DOCKING, EXCAVATING AND GRADING.

O. B. GREEN & CO.

Are prepared to execute work in the above line with promptness and dispatch. Office 15 Lasalle street, P. O. Box 2328.

ORANGES AND LEMONS.

500 Boxes Just Received,

Direct from Importers. Cash orders from the trade solicited.

A. C. HUESTIS.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

THE OLDEST SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

THE ORIGINAL

HOWE

SEWING MACHINES.

Invented in 1845—Perfected in 1862.

[illegible]

HOWE MACHINE

[illegible]

ATTENTION.—The undersigned beg leave to inform all friends of a pure glass of wine, that they have opened in connection with their wholesale department, a

NEW AND SPLENDIDLY FIXED SAMPLE ROOM,

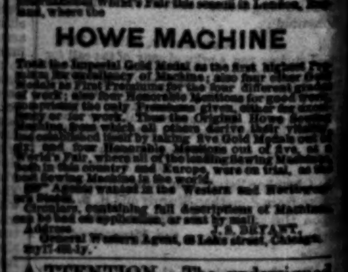
at their business place,

76 LASALLE STREET,

[illegible]

GROMMES & ULRICH,

76 Lasalle st., opp. the Court House.



[illegible]

L. CORNELL & CO'S SEWING

[illegible]

Special Notices.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!!

Don't fail to procure

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

[illegible]

LIVER COMPLAINT.—In this

[illegible]

DIPTHERIA! DIPTHERIA!!

[illegible]

CONSUMPTIVES.

[illegible]

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,

Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York.

LONDON EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY,

Corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, Chicago

DR. REYNOLDS, M. D., V. D. M.,

Of the Royal Opthalmic Hospital, London.

A CARD

Deafness and Blindness.

[illegible]

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A NERVOUS INVALID.

[illegible]

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, New York.

THE GOOD SAMARITAN

[illegible]

DR. PEABODY.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

The best in the world.

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S

[illegible]

GREY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR

[illegible]

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

[illegible]

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

[illegible]

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

[illegible]

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills

FOR FEMALES.

[illegible]

Price, $1.00 per Box.

[illegible]

CATARRH! CATARRH!

Dr. Seeley's Liquid Catarrh Remedy,

A sure cure for

Catarrh or Cold in the Head.

[illegible]

Dr. D. H. SEELYE,

183 South Clark Street, (Up Stairs)

Post Office Box 4201, Chicago, Ill.

CONSUMPTION!

THE THREE REMEDIES.

[illegible]

THE U. S. REVENUE HYDROMETER

[illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

CIRCULAR.—Trader's Bank.

[illegible]

E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

BANKING OFFICE OF

J. A. ELLIS & CO.,

Chicago, March 2, 1863.

The undersigned having purchased the stock of the Trader's Bank of Chicago, and succeeded to its business, have opened an office in this city, on the Northwest corner of Lake and Clark streets, for the purpose of doing a

General Banking and Exchange Business.

We will pay particular attention to the purchase and sale of Exchange, Coin and Treasury Notes, and will be pleased to act as correspondents or agents for country banks and bankers.

We will also keep for sale United States Revenue Stamps, on which we allow a discount of three per cent, when ordered in amounts of $200 and upwards, and of two per cent, on amounts of $400.

J. A. ELLIS & CO.

E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

BANKING HOUSE OF J. G. CONRAD,

47 CLARK STREET.

I have this day removed my business to the office recently occupied by Messrs. Brotherton & Nettleton. A general Banking business transacted.

J. G. CONRAD.

Chicago, March 2, 1863.

W. F. COOLBAUGH & CO.,

BANKERS, CHICAGO.

Deposits received. Prompt attention given to the business of correspondents.

W. F. COOLBAUGH, Chicago. COOLBAUGH & BROOKS, Burlington, Iowa.

L. D. OLMSTED & CO.,

Corner of Lake and Lasalle streets, Chicago.

Negotiate Loans on Bond and Mortgage.

None but first-class real estate securities taken.

MERCHANTS' SAVINGS LOAN & TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL .... $500,000.

HENRY FARNAM, Pres't. S. A. SMITH, Vice-Pres't.

L. J. GAGE, Cashier.

This Institution will Discount Paper, buy and sell Exchange and Coin, and receive money on deposit, will receive money for accumulation, when left for a term of years; and receive and execute Trust from

Courts, Corporations, Individuals and Estates.

[illegible]

BANKING OFFICE OF

BROTHERTON & NETTLETON.

Chicago, Feb. 24th, 1863.

Having determined to retire from business, and desiring to close up our affairs with as little delay as possible, we have to request our depositors to send in their Pass Books for adjustment, and withdraw their balances.

Deposits will not be received after March 1st, prox. Collections from correspondents sent previous to receipt of this notice, will have proper attention.

BROTHERTON & NETTLETON.

J. W. DREXEL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

42 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.,

DEALERS IN

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE,

Stocks, Bank Notes, Land Warrants, Specie, &c., &c.

Deposits received. Collections promptly made. Drafts on Ireland, France and Germany, for sale in sums to suit.

DRAW ON

READ, DREXEL & Co., New York.

DREXEL & Co., Philadelphia.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL,

HAVING ESTABLISHED AN

AGENCY AT CHICAGO,

Is prepared to do a General Banking Business, Buying and Selling

Eastern and Sterling Exchange,

Discounting PRODUCE BILLS based on shipments, making

ADVANCES ON STORAGE RECEIPTS,

Re-payable in CHICAGO, or at other points, Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper.

E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

H. DOOLITTLE, Banker and DEALER IN EXCHANGE,

40 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

Particular attention given to Collections.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

[illegible]

GEORGE SMITH, President.

E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK,

52 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

INCORPORATED IN 1861.

[illegible]

GILMAN, SON & CO.,

BANKERS,

47 Exchange Place, New York.

[illegible]

NEW YORK AND ILLINOIS

Hoop Skirt Manufactory,

And importer and dealer in all kinds of

French and German Corsets.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 79 South Clark street, opposite the Court House.

[illegible]

Notice to Wholesale Buyers.

[illegible]

L. TRAGER, Proprietor for Chicago,

New York Factory, 35 Bowery,

Chicago Post Office Box 4[illegible].

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

FOREIGN GRAIN TRADE.

[illegible]

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

Company's Offices, Montreal, Feb. 4, 1863.

S. T. WEBSTER, Western General Agent, Chicago, Illinois.

FRESH VACCINE VIRUS,

Warranted.

Sent by mail upon receipt of ONE DOLLAR.

GALE BROTHERS,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists, 202 Randolph street, Chicago.

PRIME MALT BARLEY,

$1.50 to $1.60 per bushel, 34 lbs.

Rye Malt One Dollar, 33 lbs.

IRWIN & MOREY,

P. O. Box 2679. 3 Board of Trade Building.

R. D. McFARLANE'S

Gas, Steam Fitting and

PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,

54 Lasalle street, Chicago,

DEALER IN

GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE,

Practical Plumber,

And Manufacturer of

ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.

TO THE TRADE.

[illegible]

WATER-PROOF VIENNA & UMBRELLA MATCHES.

[illegible]

NOTICE TO GRAIN DEALERS.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1863.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A

Adams Clara P miss, Alverson G W mrs 2, Adams Carrie miss, Atwell Eliza miss, Abbott Mary miss, Anderson mrs, Adams Geo H mrs, Ashley Sarah M, Adams Astelle miss, Avery Catherine miss, Akerly Thorn M mrs, Austin Eliza mrs, Agnew Jos mrs, Atkins E J mrs, Akerley Mary

B

[illegible]

C

[illegible]

D

[illegible]

E

Eaton Mary Jane miss, Ellsworth A A lieut mrs, Edwards Charlotte mrs, Enright Ann miss, Elliott Mary miss, Estey W H mrs

F

[illegible]

G

[illegible]

H

[illegible]

I

Ingles N M mrs

J

[illegible]

K

[illegible]

L

[illegible]

M

[illegible]

N

[illegible]

O

[illegible]

P

[illegible]

Q

Quinlan Margaret miss

R

[illegible]

S

[illegible]

T

[illegible]

U

Utica Annie miss, Upton Mary mrs

V

Vaughan Mary C, Vane Mary E mrs, Van Wyck S M mrs, Voorhees J C mrs, Vinson Emily miss

W

[illegible]

Y

Yeomans A W mrs, Young Mener

Z

Zeller E M mrs 2

Initials.

L A B mrs, A M mrs 3

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A

[illegible]

B

[illegible]

C

[illegible]

D

[illegible]

E

[illegible]

F

[illegible]

G

[illegible]

H

[illegible]

I

Irwin John A, Inslee R S, Irwin Wm, Irons Edward, Ingle I I, Irons John

J

[illegible]

K

[illegible]

L

[illegible]

M

[illegible]

N

[illegible]

O

[illegible]

P

[illegible]

Q

Quirk John H

R

[illegible]

S

[illegible]

T

[illegible]

U

Ubelle Chas, Urey John, Underwood F J 2

V

Very Theo A, Van Vlack T W, Van Dyke & co, VanZant Garret, Vance David R, Van Olinda Wm, Vandaboger H, Van Meslor O J, Vanlal Jas

W

[illegible]

Y

Young J B, Yeoman John, York Wm H

Initials.

[illegible]

Persons wishing drop letters advertised must affix a three cent stamp.

Office open from 1st of April to 1st of November, from 7 a. m. till 8 p. m. From November 1st till April 1st, from 8 a. m. till 8 p. m. and on Sundays from 8:30 a. m. till 10:15 a. m.

J. L. SCRIPPS, P. M.

Miscellaneous.

DR. SWEET'S

Infallible Liniment,

THE

GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

[illegible]

Every Horse Owner

[illegible]

CAUTION.

To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.

RICHARDSON & CO.,

Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.

For sale by LORD & SMITH, General Western Agents, 23 Lake street, Chicago, and by dealers everywhere.

IS THERE

any VIRTUE in

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S

WORLD'S

HAIR RESTORER

AND

ZYLOBALSAMUM?

Convincing Testimony:

Rev. C. A. BUCKBEE, Assistant Treasurer American Bible Union, New York City, writes: [illegible]

[illegible]

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE,

No. 198 Greenwich street, New York.

Numerous Certificates as above.

GLAD NEWS FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.

The Long Sought for Discovered at Last.

CHEROKEE REMEDY

AND

Cherokee Injection!

Compounded from Roots, Barks and Leaves.

[illegible]

Dr. W. R. MERWIN, Sole Proprietor, 63 South Fourth street, St. Louis, Mo.

SMITH & DWYER,

94 Lake street, Wholesale and Retail Agents, and sold by all Druggists in Chicago.

SAML. PATRICK'S HOTEL,

112 and 114 Franklin street,

(Two Block West of the Court House)

CHICAGO .... ILL.

[illegible]

Patronage Solicited.

SAMUEL PATRICK.

Chicago, March 3, 1863.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,

NEW YORK, February 1st, 1863.

[illegible]

HARRY L. SPOTTS, SAMUEL HAWK.

Groceries.

500 HLF. CHESTS TEAS.—A full assortment of new crop Greens and Blacks, [illegible]

PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY,

71 South Water street.

500 BAGS COFFEE.—Rio, Maracaibo and Costa Rica, [illegible]

PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY,

71 South Water street.

50 TONS TOBACCO.—Of reliable and standard Kentucky brands, [illegible]

PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY,

71 South Water street.

250 HHDS. NEW ORLEANS SUGARS.—[illegible]

PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY,

71 South Water street.

Commission Merchants.

M. LAING,

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

[illegible]

W. D. HOUGHTELING,

(Successor to Williams & Houghteling,)

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,

[illegible] Water street, Chicago, Ill.

SAML. HOWE,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

142 South Water st., Chicago, Ill.,

[illegible]

STIPP & McCALL,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office, 5 Scott's Block, adjoining Board of Trade Building, South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

Our business strictly and exclusively Commission.

Particular attention given to the sale of

Highwines, Grain, Provisions, Etc.

Liberal advances made on Consignments.

J. H. STIPP, Chicago. J. H. McCALL, Formerly of Canton, Ill.

WILLIAM LITTLE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Sell or purchase Flour, Grain, Seeds, Pork, Butter, Lard, Hides, Broom Corn, &c.

Warehouse .... 38 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

WM. LITTLE. G. A. SACKETT.

CAMPBELL BROS.,

PRODUCE AND

Commission Merchants,

[illegible]

PENISTON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

LIVERPOOL.

[illegible]

HENRY MILWARD, 12 Lasalle street, Chicago.

ADDISON AKIN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

136 South Water street. Liberal advances made on Flour, Grain and Provisions, to be sold here or by

WM. A. BROWN & CO., New York.

McCOMBIE & CHILD,

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 11 Water Street, New York.

[illegible]

J. ALEX. M'COMBIE. D. ALONZO CHILD.

LEDUC & GIBBS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Particular attention given to orders for Flour, Grain, Wool, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments to Buffalo, New York, Boston and Montreal.

[illegible]

UNDERWOOD & CO.,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OFFICE and WAREHOUSE—127 South Water st., opposite "Board of Trade" Building.

F. S. UNDERWOOD. S. L. UNDERWOOD. BEN. W. UNDERWOOD.

ALBERT MORSE & CO.,

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 186 South Water street, (Aiken's Building,) CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Business confined strictly to Commission.

TODD, DEXTER & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

141 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.

JAMES TODD. W. W. DEXTER. HARTWELL LINCOLN.

FARWELL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

133 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on property in store. REFERENCES—Cooley, Farwell & Co., G. C. Cook & Co., Gray, Phelps & Co.

CHAS. B. FARWELL. SIMEON FARWELL.

MURRY NELSON & CO.,

No. 214 South Water street,

[illegible]

For a Commission.

WINANS, PEARCE & CO.,

COMMISSION AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS.

[illegible]

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO.,

EXCLUSIVE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible]

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

47 Broad street, New York.

[illegible]

R. M. FUNKHOUSER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

218½ South Water street.

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 14 Lasalle street, Chicago.

[illegible]

RICE FAY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. .... P. O. Box

[illegible]

Business Cards.

GEORGE W. HILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

General Collection and Real Estate Agent,

Office, 123 Dearborn St., (Cobb's Building,)

Post Office Box 1317, Chicago, Ill.

[illegible]

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF LEAVITT & WRIGHT,

63 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

[illegible]

ENOCH WOODS,

(Successor to CHAS. A. EATON,)

190 LAKE STREET,

DEALER IN

Guns, Sporting Apparatus, Fishing Tackle, Pistols, Bowie Knives,

AND MILITARY GOODS,

Powder and Shot.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ERNEST PRUSSING,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

6 Larmon Block, Chicago, Illinois.

Loans negotiated on real estate security.

J. S. KIRK & CO.,

SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,

And dealers in Rosin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c.

18 & 20 River Street, Chicago.

Educational.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,

PITTSFIELD, MASS.

[illegible]

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE AND MILITARY ACADEMY, FULTON, ILL.

[illegible]

Particular Attention paid to Physical Culture.

[illegible]

Financial.

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS. CHICAGO & ALTON R. R.

[illegible]

Chicago, Feb. 28, 1863.

RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK, RHODE ISLAND.

[illegible]

RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK,

[illegible]

Providence, R. I., Jan. 17th, 1863.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF PROF. NIAGARA.

[illegible]

Helmbold's Extract Buchu!

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE

PREPARATION.

COMPOUND FLUID

EXTRACT BUCHU,

A positive and specific

REMEDY

FOR

DISEASES OF THE

BLADDER,

KIDNEYS,

GRAVEL,

AND

DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

Has cured every case of DIABETES in which it has been given.

Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder, and Inflammation of the Kidneys.

For these diseases it is indeed a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU,

FOR

Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brickdust Deposit,

AND FOR

Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions,

OF BOTH SEXES

ARISING FROM EXCESSES,

Or Habits of Dissipation,

Attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions of the Face,

PALLID COUNTENANCE,

Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, (which this Medicine invariably removes,) are frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION.

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the Insane Asylums and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution once Affected With Organic Weakness,

Requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

FEMALES! FEMALES!

IN MANY AFFECTIONS PECULIAR TO FEMALES, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus state of the Uterus, and all complaints incident to the sex,

Or in the Decline or Change of Life!

SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.

No Family Should Be Without It!

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

IS

THE GREAT DIURETIC

AND

BLOOD PURIFIER.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

CURES ALL DISEASES

ARISING FROM

Habits of Dissipation, Excesses, and Imprudences in Life,

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c.

And it is certain to have the desired effect in Diseases for which it is recommended.

EVIDENCE

OF THE MOST

RESPONSIBLE AND RELIABLE CHARACTER

Will accompany the Medicine.

"PHYSICIANS" PLEASE NOTICE,

"We Make no 'secret' of Ingredients."

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

Is composed of Buchu, Cubebs, Juniper Berries, selected with great care by a competent Druggist. Prepared in vacuo, by H. T. HELMBOLD, Practical and Analytical Chemist, and sole manufacturer of

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE PREPARATIONS

AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, who being duly sworn, doth say his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of November, 1854. W. P. HIBBARD, Alderman, Ninth street, above Race, Philadelphia.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE,

OR SIX FOR FIVE DOLLARS.

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Address letters for information,

H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist,

DEPOT,

104 South Tenth Street,

(Below Chestnut,)

PHILADELPHIA.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,

WHO ENDEAVOR TO

Dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE PREPARATIONS!

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU,

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA!

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS,

EVERYWHERE.

Ask for Helmbold's.

TAKE NO OTHER!

Cut out the advertisement and send for it.

The Trade supplied by, and all orders should be addressed to

LORD & SMITH

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

[illegible]

Real Estate.

FOR SALE.

A PRAIRIE STOCK FARM.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—A Farm in Kendall County.

[illegible]

IOWA LANDS.

COLONIES OR INDIVIDUALS

[illegible]

FOR SALE—Choice Farming Land.

[illegible]

CITY RESIDENCE LOTS FOR SALE.

[illegible]

A GREAT BARGAIN.—A handsome place of sixty-five acres of land on Lake Mouse, [illegible]

GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—Lands. To all wanting Farms—Large and thriving settlement of Vineland, [illegible] RICH SOIL.

Produces Larger Crops.

Twenty acre tracts at from $15 to $20 per acre, payable within four years.

GOOD BUSINESS OPENINGS—GOOD SOCIETY.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

$200,000 worth of City Property and Lands, in Iowa, belonging to the estate of Antoine Le Claire, deceased.

IN THE CITY OF DAVENPORT.

[illegible]

GEO. L. DAVENPORT, Executor.

Copartnership.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

[illegible]

WHEELER, WALLACE & CO.,

For transacting a

GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS,

At No. 4 Rush street,

As successors of I. P. Wallace & Co.

[illegible]

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

[illegible]

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

[illegible]

SHERMAN, HALL & POPE,

(Successors to Sherman & Hall, Established A. D. 1837.)

GRAIN, PRODUCE AND FRUIT

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Warehouse, 97 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

[illegible]

Musical Instruments, Etc.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

JULIUS BAUER,

MANUFACTURER OF

DRUMS AND BRASS

Instruments,

99 SOUTH CLARK STREET.

[illegible]

Lowest New York Prices.

PRINCE & CO'S

IMPROVED

MELODEONS,

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

The oldest establishment in the United States, employing 200 men, and finishing 80 instruments per week.

Manufactory, corner of Maryland & Niagara sts.,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS:

87 FULTON STREET	NEW YORK.
43 LAKE STREET	CHICAGO.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

Henry Tolman & Co.	Boston, Mass.
W. F. Colburn	Cincinnati, O.
Balmer & Weber	St. Louis, Mo.
James Bellak	Philadelphia.
A. Couse	Detroit, Mich.
Ph. P. Werlein	New Orleans.
A. & S. Nordheimer	Toronto, C. W.

[illegible]

At all Industrial Exhibitions they have invariably been awarded the Highest Premiums whenever exhibited in competition with others.

[illegible]

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 87 Fulton st., N. Y.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 43 Lake st., Chicago.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.—Pursuant to an order of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio, [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK—ss. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1863.

THE CITY.

FIRST ARRIVAL BY THE CANAL.—The canal boat Ella, from Lockport, with seven hundred barrels of flour consigned to Norton & Co., arrived at this port on Saturday, the first of the season. The first boat last year arrived on the 2d of April.

HOSPITAL STEWARD WANTED.—The 3d Illinois Cavalry want a Hospital Steward. This is a rare chance for some good man who has a knowledge of drugs and medicines. It is necessary that he should be a practical apothecary. Apply to Sargent's drug store, corner of State and Randolph streets.

FUEL TO SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.—In addition to the usual allowance from the City War Fund, each family whose head and supporter is in the army, is now entitled to receive a half ton of coal. About fourteen hundred orders for a half ton each, were distributed to soldier's wives on Saturday last.

ADMITTED TO BAIL.—Nehemiah Hodges, of North Adams, Mass., whose arrest was noticed some time since—charged with sending an "infernal machine" to S. W. Whipple, of this city, was admitted to bail in the sum of $7,500 on Saturday, for his appearance at the April term of the Recorder's Court. Mr. Hodges left for the East last evening.

FOR VICKSBURG.—Amos G. Throop, Esq., expects to leave for Vicksburg to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, and will take charge of and deliver to soldiers, any letters, small boxes of sanitary stores, clothing, &c., if plainly marked and left at the rooms of the Sanitary Commission on Madison street, before that time.

LARCENY.—A German woman who had been working in the family of Mr. [illegible], of the *Staats Zeitung*, stole about $100 worth of clothing, belonging to his wife and children, some three months ago, and suddenly disappeared. She was arrested by the Police, on Saturday, at a private house about eight miles north of the city. She will be examined before Justice Miller this morning.

PERSONAL.—Quite unexpectedly to his many political friends, to whom he delivered a parting salutation, in the shape of a howling Copperhead speech before the Invincible Club recently, Charles M. Willard has made his appearance in the city again. He sailed into Memphis in flying colors to engage in the practice of law. Our telegraphic dispatches demonstrate how he sailed out, by "military authority."

THE WOMAN'S REFUGE.—The charitable ladies of this city engaged in organizing and arranging the new Magdalen Asylum, held a meeting on Saturday afternoon and elected all their officers, with the exception of President. An adjourned meeting will be held next Saturday at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, when the entire plan will be definitely arranged, and the Asylum placed upon a basis for immediate operation.

LETTERS ON CONSUMPTION.—Dr. James Hunter's practical letter on the symptoms of consumption, in continuation of his discussions of that important subject, will be found elsewhere, and will commend itself to the careful perusal of the many to whom it applies. No topic of medical argument can be more interesting, and the great experience which Dr. Hunter has had in the specialty of the lungs cannot fail to give weight and character to his views.

THE COUNTRY COMING TO SEE THE CUBAS.—Our country cousins have caught the Cubas mania. Fifty couple are coming in from Oskosh on Wednesday evening to see the divinity who is driving everybody crazy. Our cousins will have an evening's entertainment worth the visiting, and will carry back with them to their rural homes, memories of a bewitching form and wicked eye, which, if we are not mistaken, will sadly interfere with the agricultural products of Winnebago county.

PERSONAL.—Major James H. Coates of the 11th regiment Illinois Volunteers, has been appointed Provost Marshal of Memphis. The Major, though always a resident of LaSalle county, is well known in Chicago, and his many friends hereaway will be pleased to learn that his gallant services in the field are appreciated at headquarters.

Hon. Erastus Lyman of New York, President of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, is among the arrivals at the Sherman House.

LEMON & CO.—We are glad to notice that these prompt and reliable men have established an excellent commission business. This it will be remembered, is as we predicted. Mr. John R. Lemon has long enjoyed an extensive and favorable business acquaintance throughout the interior of Illinois. Their office is at No. 11 Dole's Building. We invite the attention of country produce dealers to their card, which is published in another column.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—The Irish citizens of this city have made arrangements for a celebration of St. Patrick's day in which the Committee have invited the draymen, expressmen, and all people of Irish birth, to participate. The features of the day will be a procession and festival in the evening.

A mass meeting of the Irish American citizens is announced for this evening, at the North Market Hall, to make arrangements for the approaching anniversary.

HIGHER WAGES.—In our issue of Saturday we noticed the fact that the carpenters of the city had met and agreed to demand two dollars per day, of their employers, after the 16th inst. The moulders, also, representing every shop in the city except three, have taken similar action, and passed resolutions not to do any work after the 7th inst., unless their employees accede to an advance of twenty-five cents on the dollar. The moulders have another meeting Tuesday evening upon the subject.

FOURTEENTH WARD UNION MEETING.—The meeting called at Frillman's Saloon, corner of Wells and Division streets, to organize a Union Republican Club, on Saturday night, brought out the loyal men of the Fourteenth Ward. The meeting was called to order by J. H. Miller, and on motion Ludwig Zeigler was nominated President, and John Hettinger Secretary. Col. Knoblesdorf addressed the meeting at length. The following gentlemen were elected as an executive committee: Fred Weitte, Herman Geis and J. H. Miller.

CORRECTION.—In our law department, on Saturday, the statement made respecting Capt. Jas. Brice, is incorrect. He was not arrested, but being informed that a charge had been made against him, Capt. B. came in voluntarily, to have the matter investigated. He was not held to bail, but released to the day of examination upon his "parole of honor." He left his regiment a week ago last Wednesday; hence we were misinformed as to his having been in the recruiting service for two months past.

READING FOR THE SOLDIERS.—Thus far, more reading matter has been contributed to the Sanitary Commission from the country than from the city; and as there are hundreds who have magazines, pamphlets, bound books, and newspapers, they can spare as well as not, we implore them to remember the hundreds of our sick and wounded who are confined in hospitals, and would so highly appreciate anything to read. Send in your packages, small or great, to the Chicago Sanitary Commission, without delay.

THE FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE.—The *Farmers' Advocate* says: This favorite with the ladies, that was only introduced the past year, seems to be gaining in reputation, as its sale increases. The agency in this city have not been able to fill all the orders they have received up to this time, but we are informed that their arrangements are now perfected so they can fill their largely increased orders. We know whereof we write when we say that the "Florence" performs all that is claimed for it, as we have had one in our family the past year, and our "better half" regards it as one of the indispensables in the household economy. We would say, buy the "Florence."

PORTRAITS OF WASHINGTON.—It will be a matter of interest to all citizens, more especially in these days that try men's souls, to learn that Middleton's well known portraits of Washington and Martha Washington, after Stuart, [illegible] the best critics, and by many of our leading citizens competent to judge. In softness, blending of colors, and general composition, they rival the [illegible]. These pictures will never be [illegible] on sale, and can only be obtained of the regular canvassing agents. Charles B. Adams, a well known citizen, is the agent for this city and is visiting the various business houses. Applications to his address, P. O. Box 1828, will be promptly answered. Those who would possess a faithful likeness, as well as a beautiful ornamental picture, should improve the present opportunity.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Passenger Train on the Michigan Southern Road Smashed Up—One Person Killed.

Between nine and ten o'clock on Friday morning a serious collision occurred on the Michigan Southern Railroad, about ten miles this side of Laporte, and a mile from Salem station.

The train coming this way was composed of two baggage and express cars, one second class car, three passenger coaches and two sleeping cars. At Laporte the train was behind time, and at the time of the collision was running to make up for lost time, as the engineer stated immediately after the accident. A freight train was standing upon the track, concealed from view by a curve in the road, so that almost at the same instant that the engineer of the passenger train discovered it his train dashed into it at headlong speed. He shut off steam and reversed his engine, and then, together with the fireman, jumped for life.

The engine was capsized, and lay in the ditch a perfect wreck, with the tender piled upon it. The ends of the baggage and second class cars were smashed in, and the confusion that reigned among the passengers for a time was intense. To add to this state of affairs, the locomotive and tender were almost immediately enveloped in flames, which spread to the baggage and express car. The fire, however, did little damage, and was speedily extinguished.

A very intelligent gentleman who was upon the train, furnishes us with some facts relative to the cause of the accident. He says that proper officer failed to notify Conductor Simmons, of the passenger train at Laporte, which is the meeting point, that the freight train was ahead on the track. After the train moved on he then recollected that the freight train was on the track near Salem crossing, started to the telegraph office and sent a [illegible] to the operator at Salem to give verbal notice to the conductor of the freight train to get on the outside track as soon as possible, as the passenger train No. 7, Western express, was close upon him. The operator immediately started to meet the freight train to warn it, but too late. When he had got half a mile, the passenger train ran into it. The conductor of the freight train had run it partly on a side track called "Moon's hole,"—several cars still standing on the main track, neglected to send back a flag man when he stopped. The rule is when a train stops on a main track to which it is not entitled, to send back a red flag in the day time, a light at night.

About forty rods from where the accident occurred the track men gave the alarm to the passenger engineer. As soon as the warning was received and before he saw the freight train, he closed his valve and reversed his engine, but too late. Although the train was crowded with passengers but two persons were injured—one, the baggage-master who [illegible] foot badly smashed, and the other a train-boy, named Joyce, who was upon the platform at the time and was so badly jammed between the cars that he died the next day. The managers in this city were immediately telegraphed, and though the scene of the accident is forty miles from here, a special train with surgeons and laborers, arrived upon the spot long before noon. It is due to the company to say that they accomplished everything possible for the comfort of their passengers. They were brought immediately through, and prompt settlement made with them for their lost baggage. This is the first accident which has happened upon this road for a long time, and the management will undoubtedly investigate the affair and fix the blame where it properly belongs.

Outspoken Treason.

On Friday night, about half-past eleven, seven men came into John Wright's well-known restaurant on Clark street, and asked for oysters. While they were waiting for them, they commenced talking politics, which soon developed into a tirade of treason. They boldly pronounced themselves in favor of Jeff. Davis, and hoped he would yet have the control of the country. Mr. Wright, upon hearing this, although alone, went up to the party and told them to leave. He would not allow traitors to eat under his roof, and the sooner they left, the better it would be for them. The sneaking traitors, not daring to offer personal violence, contented themselves with calling Mr. Wright a d—d Abolitionist, and skulked off.

Will the loyal people of this city ever be convinced that we have traitors among us? They are increasing daily—a result attributable to the teachings of that organ of treason—the Chicago *Times*—a paper in which we defy any person to find since the inception of the rebellion, a word in favor of the Government, or in encouragement of our boys in the field. That paper will declare these men loyal, and will abuse Mr. Wright as an Abolitionist for doing what any man with a spark of loyalty in his breast would have done, and had these out-spoken traitors been arrested for treason, as they deserved, it would have canonized them as blessed Democratic martyrs.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

For some weeks past the Courts—both Federal and State—have been almost entirely devoid of business having any legal importance or public interest.

The United States Court has been occupied since the January term with arguments in Chancery, and motions for new trials in cases corresponding.

The Circuit Court of Cook county has for the most part confined itself to routine practice. In the case of Atkinson vs. Fay, which has been heretofore noticed in these columns, the jury found that Rice Fay was a partner in the firm of Fay & Co., and rendered a verdict against him of $2,017.00.

In the Superior Court there has nothing of interest transpired since the commencement of the February term, except, perhaps, the entering of judgments on the delinquent tax lists. These lists occupied 1,600 pages of large cap paper, and were in duplicate, covering about 60,000 lots.

LECTURE UPON "JOHN MILTON."—Rev. W. H. Milburn will lecture on Tuesday evening at Bryan Hall—subject: "John Milton." It seems to us that the oratorical and intellectual abilities of Mr. Milburn should secure an overflowing house upon the bare announcement. During the past three weeks, the churches where he has preached have been densely filled with the crowds attracted by his rare eloquence, and we do hope that Tuesday evening will witness an equally large audience at Bryan Hall. For this occasion, the "Blind Preacher" has selected for his theme the life and character of the blind bard—glorious old John Milton—and we hesitate not to say that the audience will listen to one of the finest intellectual efforts ever made in this city. He will bring to his subject all the resources with which his retentive memory and powerful intellect have stored his mind; a glowing imagination, rare descriptive powers, keen and discriminating analysis and splendid oratory. The occasion will be doubly interesting when we consider the sad coincidence between the lecturer and his subject. Surely no man can better conceive Milton than he, and surely but few men in this country will more ably and beautifully clothe that conception. We sincerely trust our citizens will turn out largely on Tuesday evening.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE SOLDIERS.—The country is responding to the call of the Board of Trade for money and vegetables. Chapin, Criswell & Houlton, of Young America, Ill., send us $7.00, also two sacks onions; N. A. Chapin two sacks vegetables; Chicago Encampment No. 10, I. O. of O. F., sends us $20.00; Kay & Loyd, Elmwood, Ill., write a patriotic letter enclosing $15.

MURRAY NELSON,
Chn. Vicksburg Relief Com.

NOTICE.—Persons desirous of sending packages to the Board of Trade or Mercantile Battery, or either of the Board of Trade regiments, will forward or send to us properly marked. Our arrangements are such that we send messengers every two to four weeks. Packages from the country sent to our care will be promptly forwarded. To ensure safe delivery, the contents of packages must be given.

WM. BREWSTER, [illegible]

[illegible]

DEATH OF A SOLDIER.—George G. Holmes, [illegible] of Capt. James S. Putnam's company, [illegible] regiment Illinois Volunteers, after one week's illness of the very painful disease, pleurisy, died in the Camp Douglas hospital, on the 4th instant. His comrades and the officers of his company feel a deep sympathy with his parents, brothers, sisters and friends in their sad bereavement, and hereby express their high regard for, and confidence in him as a true loyal man, a fast friend, and a faithful soldier.

FOR BUFFALO.—The schooner Ellen Williams was loaded on Tuesday with wheat for Buffalo, at eleven cents. She was towed down the river Saturday, below Clark street bridge, and will leave at the earliest opportunity. We learn that parties have left here to ascertain the exact condition of the Straits.

A Word About Safes.

There has been not a little discussion on the subject of Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, each inventor and manufacturer claiming superiority for his own. But in taking into account the manner in which safes of different make have emerged from the numerous great fires in the United States, during the past few years, and comparing the condition of the books, papers, &c., in safes, after these fires, there is no question but that safes made with the concrete filling by Diebold, Bahmann & Co., of Cincinnati, are unequalled, as their Burglar Proof safes are impenetrable. A few years ago Hall & Dodd's safes were decided upon at Cincinnati, as having stood the test of their heaviest fires, and since Diebold, Bahmann & Co. commenced the manufacture of safes, with the same kind of filling as Halls, but improved in other respects, *their* safes have been so universally adopted that no agency for the sale of other safes is maintained there. Mr. Diebold having had twelve years' experience as foreman in safe manufactories, professes to know his business, and the tests made of his manufacture—especially where a safe selected from a lot of his on hand, by a committee, and subjected for thirty-six hours to the most intense heat that could be produced, in a furnace constructed for the purpose, under the direction of the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati—prove that they are emphatically *Fire-Proof*, as in every instance on record the contracts of the safe were taken out unharmed. As to the burglar-proof safes made by the same firm, the steel which composes a portion of the entire outer covering, cannot be bored or broken—nothing short of diamond dust will have any effect upon it, and so many days would be required to penetrate it, that the act would never be accomplished by a burglar. The Bank Lock in use upon their safes is the greatest invention of the age in that line. It has no key and no keyhole, hence the lock cannot be picked or blown up. Around the door-knob of the Lock is an index on which are numbers from one to one hundred, connected with several similar indexes inside. We saw a large Bank Lock "[illegible] Permutation" which contains 447,897,600 combinations. Allowing that a burglar could try four of these combinations per minute, and work ten hours a day in his efforts, it would require six years of time for him to run through all the combinations! These locks are in use upon these safes. These safes are made of all sizes, from costing $50 up, with outside or inside finish to suit the purchaser. We noticed one of the larger size—weighing 7,000 pounds, being delivered to C. T. Wheeler, Esq., President of the Board of Trade.

The manufacturers are all working men, who use not only their skill and experience, but their hands, and are, therefore, safe in guaranteeing their manufacture equal to any other in existence.

These safes, so superior in all respects, are sold in this city by F. W. Pratt, Esq., at 13 La Salle street, who having been in the Safe Business in Chicago, during the past six years, giving the subject his constant attention, may be relied upon as a *Safe Man*. He considers the Safes manufactured by Diebold, Bahmann & Co., as superior to any other. Those who want safes that are either or both Burglar and Fire Proof, should give him a call.

BOUNTY FOR DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.—The telegraph on the 4th instant announced the passage of a law by Congress, providing for the payment of bounties to discharged soldiers, but an examination of the titles of the acts and resolutions published in yesterday's TRIBUNE, leads us to the conclusion that no such law was passed. At any rate, we would advise discharged soldiers not to go to any expense for the purpose of procuring said bounty until they know whether or not there is any law authorizing the payment of the same.

[Continued.]

Dr. Hunter on the Symptoms of Consumption.

LETTER NO. IX.

To the Editors of the Chicago Tribune:

SIRS: I have said that, in the early stage, the most common symptoms of Consumption are "dry, hacking cough," a sense of "shortness of breath on exertion," and "increased frequency of the pulse." Another symptom which should lead us to suspect the health of the lungs, is pain. During the course of the disease it is usually present in some degree, but varies very much in intensity. It may be the first indication of tubercles in the lungs, or not appear until after ulceration has taken place. In one case it is a sharp stitch in the side, in another a dull aching under the breast-bone, in a third a sense of burning, while in a fourth we have only a feeling of weight and oppression. Its seat, too, is often distant from the part of the lung affected. It may be in the opposite side of the chest, or low down in the side, whereas tubercles are always deposited at the top of the lung. Sometimes we find the pain immediately over the part affected, but this is not usual. The reason for the vagrancy of this symptom will be understood by bearing in mind that the pain is not actually in the lungs, but in the walls of the chest, or in the pleura covering them. It is, at the best, a mere sympathetic irritation, and as such may be caused by diseases remotely situated from the point at which it is manifested, just as disease of the stomach frequently causes pain in the head. At times the pain has very much of a rheumatic character, and at others resembles neuralgia. From this it will be understood that pain is a very unreliable symptom. It is no proof that the lungs are sound that the patient has never experienced any pain, since more than one-third of those laboring under this disease never have the least indication of it. The lungs, as a rule, do not manifest injury by pain, even acute inflammation is very rarely attended by any suffering. If there is pain, soreness, aching, weight or oppression, however, it should be regarded as a suspicious circumstance, and the lungs immediately sounded to discover its cause. When considerable disease exists in one lung, patients sometimes find it uncomfortable to lie on that side, and the sense of discomfort produced by doing so is the only inconvenience they experience.

The "losing a little flesh" is often an early symptom of consumption. It takes place in many cases, even though the appetite remains good, and the food is abundant and nutritious. When a patient grows thinner, without any appreciable reason, the lungs should always be suspected as the cause. The same is true of those who rapidly gain flesh, and then as suddenly lose it. These changes merely indicate the changes taking place in the lungs. Still we do not always find apparent loss of flesh in the first stages of tubercles. In young women, in particular, I have very often found the lungs seriously affected while they still retained their color and plumpness. But as a rule, if we reduce the matter to a certainty by weighing, we shall find a few pounds of difference between their present and former weights. If, with the loss of weight, there is a disposition to sigh, a dark discoloration below the eyes, and a quickened pulse, with some heat in the hands, set it down as almost certain that the lungs are affected. Still I have, in a few instances, known persons to gain flesh during the whole of the first and second stages of consumptive disease, and that, too, where the tubercles were rapidly undergoing changes, which, if not arrested must soon have ended fatally. Cod liver oil is a very powerful nourishment, and will sometimes improve the weight of persons hopelessly affected, though it exerts no beneficial influence on the disease itself.

The irritation produced by tubercles, even in the first stage, will sometimes give rise to a sense of chilliness, followed by a slight fever in the after part of the day, and perspiration towards morning, but we do not generally have hectic fever and night sweats until after the tubercles begin to soften. As a rule, when the third stage commences, the patient feels chilly as evening approaches, shrugs up his shoulders, and if it be winter, turns his back to the fire. After he gets into bed he discovers that his hands and feet burn, or feel hot, and toward morning he perspires. For a time the perspiration is slight, but, as the disease advances, often becomes so profuse as to drench the bed. About one in every ten escape night sweats altogether, while fully two out of every three escape them until after the softening of the tubercles commences.

In young females irregularities almost always occur sooner or later, and often this is the first and only evidence they have of the disease. We examine the lungs and are surprised to find them the seat of miliary tubercles. Too frequently in such cases strong medicines are given to restore the suspended function, and the careless physician only discovers his cruelty and ignorance when his administrations have so aggravated the pulmonary disease that it can no longer be mistaken. The tubercles are then attributed to the suppression, when in reality they are the causes which produced it. One thing must be said of the medical men—they never acknowledge to the patient an error in diagnosis; and yet it is not too much to say that not one general practitioner in a thousand is able to distinguish by the [illegible] one stage of consumption from another, or between purulent bronchitis and tubercular ulceration of the lungs. Who, then, can feel surprise at the frightful ravages of consumption, when the great majority [illegible] apply for relief are [illegible] pronounce a judgment on the state of the lungs until the time for successful treatment has passed. This evil will continue so long as medical men resist the division of the profession into special departments, and until they encourage their patients to apply to those whose devotion to one class of diseases gives them the skill and experience essential to correct diagnosis and successful treatment. No general practitioner, however skillful, has the time or sufficient experience to become a good stethoscopist, and yet, so long as he continues to treat consumption, the lives of his patients hang upon his skill in this respect. The remedies employed must depend on the stage and form of the disease, and no physician can successfully treat a patient while he is in doubt and uncertainty as to the nature and extent of the pulmonary affection.

[To be Continued.]

Your obedient servant,
JAMES HUNTER, M. D.,
Physician for the Throat and Lungs, Sherman House, Chicago, March 7, 1863.

Office of Drs. R. & J. Hunter—New York—No. [illegible] Broadway.

Chicago—Sherman House, Parlor No. 10. Hours of Consultation—10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Throat and Lung Diseases.

Dr. L. W. Ayer, Rooms 12 and 13 McCormick's Building, corner Randolph and Dearborn streets, has met with the most gratifying and extraordinary success in our city, in the treatment of Throat, Lung and Heart diseases, to which he gives his entire attention. That his is effected speedy and radical cures of Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, and even Consumption, is attested by many of the leading citizens of Chicago, to whom Dr. Ayer will refer. His mode of treatment is new, and has been endorsed by some of the most eminent medical practitioners in the country. The effects are always highly salutary and grateful to the patient, affording prompt relief, and in curable cases, are as gratifying as astonishing. In very many cases, where the disease had defied all other modes of medication—burning, blistering, calomel, and the entire round of prescriptions—this New Mode has restored the sufferer to health.

The effects are prompt and permanent. There is no waiting months or weeks for improvement to be manifest. It is apparent from the start.

The medicinal agent is conveyed directly to the part diseased.

The early spring is peculiarly favorable for the use of these new remedies, as their effect upon the blood and general circulation is remarkable.

As Colds, Catarrh and Throat diseases (which can be speedily cured if taken in time) lead directly to Consumption and death, it is wise to arrest the disease in its first invasion.

All interested are invited to call for investigation, and every facility will be afforded free of charge.

One hundred thousand Planters, TRIBUNE readers and their neighbors, want the White or Gray Willow—a good thing, and will pay two or three prices, or get spurious or both, buying of irresponsible pedlars. Also, Fruit Trees, Grapes, Small Fruits, Shrubs, Roses, Evergreens, etc. Packing carefully done. Clubs win!

Send two red stamps for postage on our Catalogues and Willow Circular.

Post yourself, and then *order direct*—trees and all together. F. K. PHOENIX, Bloomington Nursery, Ill.

Paper Hangings, wholesale and retail. Largest stock in the city at CHASE & CO.'S, 109 Randolph street.

Paper Hangings selling at less than New York prices, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 7, 1863.

The money market was more quiet to-day, and generally financial matters are working more smoothly. Money is in good request, and operators generally get all the accommodations their legitimate wants require.

Just now the most noticeable feature of the market is the scarcity of exchange. It is reported very close by nearly all the banks, and to make it Eastern currency is going home by the cart load. For months past the Eastern banks have complained that they could not get enough of their own bills to supply their customers. Many of them profess an anxiety to retire their circulation. If the stringency in the exchange market continues here, the West will furnish them with all the opportunity they want to redeem their currency, for the next month at least. There is a vast amount of it in circulation, and to remember the names of the various banks is a hopeless task. Send it home, we say, now that a good opportunity offers, and let it give place to the "green-backs."

All the banks, with a single exception, hold exchange very firm at ¼, and buying at par@⅛. In some cases even full selling rates have been paid. The rate given is for customers only. Outsiders are charged ⅜@½. One large house, heretofore referred to, still supplies all its customers at ¼, paying very little, if anything, above par.

As reported by private dispatches, gold fluctuated in New York between 54 and 55. Operators here bought at a wide margin, very few being willing to pay above 50. A few may have paid as high as 52. Very little is changing hands on any terms.

Old Treasury Notes were bought the same as gold. In New York they rule at ¼ per cent. above. We quote now as nominal at ¼@¾ buying; selling ¾@¾.

PREMIUM FUNDS.—For some time past there has been a demand for Indiana and Kentucky currency, by operators south of the Ohio. It is better known there than our miscellaneous currency. To-day the brokers paid ½@1¼ premium for Indiana and 6 for Kentucky.

REMOVAL.—The customers of W. F. Coolbaugh & Co., bankers, will find them, on Monday morning, in the rooms formerly occupied by Chapin, Wheeler & Co., northwest corner of Lake and La Salle streets. The change is one greatly needed by the rapidly increasing business of this excellent house.

"CAVORTINGS" IN WALL STREET.—In yesterday morning's issue we gave a sketch of the gold panic in this city on Thursday last. The "cavortings" of Wall street are described as follows in the New York *Commercial Advertiser*:

Wall street, especially that portion wherein the Bulls and Bears most do congregate, has been in commotion from an early hour this morning until the time of going to press. The stirring excitement caused by the suspension of specie payments years ago, and the throng of speculators has been so numerous as to require the vigilant attention of special guardians of the peace.

Gold has been falling gradually since the 26th ult., when it "touched" 172, under the effect of Congressional enactments—the loan and tax bill, &c.—and yesterday it closed at 165. The market opened at that figure this morning, and almost immediately thereafter fell to 151. This caused the most intense excitement, and the stock exchange and brokers' offices were soon beleaguered by a crowd of interested parties, some of the timid anxious to dispose of their auriferous load, and others devising ways and means by which the depressed market might be inflated. The Bulls at once went to work, and by means common to the craft "worked" the market until about noon, gold "touched" 157.

Then the fun was at its height. The Shylocks of the American bourse continued all their efforts to still further inflate the price of bullion. In their hands it was a shuttlecock, and went up and down with persistent regularity. Then was no time for bona fide operations. The market was too volatile to risk an honest sale or purchase. Hence most of the transactions were "flyers," thrown out to effect a raise in the price.

The lookers on were intensely amused, and those who understood the game, watched the ups and downs with extreme gratification. As each speculator emerged from the sanctum of the money gods he would be met by a bail, generally of the Israelitish persuasion, who would immediately seek to counteract the dread announcement of a fall in the market.

Offers of fabulous amounts at good figures would be made in the hope that some one would be gulled. But those who were wont to wink at the auctioneer's "an'-a-half, an'-a-half" preserved a rigidity of the facial and "blinkal" muscles, and "gave no sign." They kept themselves and their pockets as closely sealed as possible.

The Jews who had made about $20,000 in the bullion business, confessed, with tears in his eyes, that he had lost all his earnings and was ruined. Many others, doubtless, will retire to their couches this evening mourning the loss of their earnings as of ill-gotten gains.

The throng was so dense that all who sought to penetrate it guarded well their pockets, and had no intention of paying for their entertainment by the loss of a stolen pocket book. One incident occurred, worthy of note and characteristic of the locality.

A new competitor for the game made his way through the crowd to the inside of the sidewalk, and cried out to those below "sell $10,000 at 60—the answer came, 'done'—again, sell $10,000 at 61¼—answer came, 'done'—sell $10,000 at 61¼—'done,' and so on until $40,000 were sold, when one of the "guardians," a policeman, intimated to him that his loud voice could not be tolerated, as it was attracting too large a crowd, and that if he wanted to operate he had better go below. His reply was, "I have a watch in my pocket—do you suppose I would go down there?"

The scene of to-day has a moral:
"All gold and silver rather turn to dirt,
As 'tis no better reckoned but of those
Who worship dirty gods."

THE BANK TAX LAW.—The following is the shape in which the clause in the Finance bill, taxing banks, finally passed Congress:

All banks, associations, corporations and individuals issuing notes or bills for circulation as currency shall be subject to and pay a duty of one per centum each half year, from and after April 1st, 1863, upon the average amount of the circulation of notes or bills issued beyond the amount hereinafter named; that is to say, banks, associations, corporations, or individuals having a capital of not over $100,000, 90 per centum thereof; over $100,000 and not over $200,000, 80 per centum thereof; over $200,000 and not over $300,000, 70 per centum thereof; over $300,000 and not over $500,000, 60 per centum thereof; over $500,000 and not over $1,000,000, 50 per centum thereof; over one million and not over a million and a half, 40 per centum thereof; over a million and a half and not over two millions, 30 per centum thereof; over two millions, 25 per centum thereof.

In the case of banks with branches, the duty herein provided for shall be imposed upon the circulation of the notes or bills of such branches severally, and not upon the aggregate circulation of all; and the amount of capital of each shall be considered to be the amount allotted or used by each branch. And all such banks, associations or corporations and individuals shall also be subject to pay a duty of a half of one per centum each half year, from and after April 1st, 1863, upon the average amount of notes or bills not otherwise herein taxed, and outstanding as currency during the six months next preceding the return herein provided for. And the rates of tax duty imposed on the circulation of associations organized under the act to provide a National Currency, &c., shall be the same as are herein imposed on the circulation of all banks, associations, corporations and individuals, but shall be assessed and collected as required by the said act.

All banks, associations, corporations and individuals issuing or reissuing notes or bills for circulation as currency, &c., after April 1st, 1863, in sums representing any fractional part of a dollar, shall be subject to a duty of five per centum each half year thereafter upon the amount of such fractional notes or bills so issued.

Associations, corporations, individuals and all banks receiving deposits of money subject to payment on checks or drafts, except Savings Institutions, shall be subject to a duty of ⅙ of 1 per cent each half year from and after April 1st, 1863, [illegible] average amount of their deposits [illegible] as currency, [illegible] shall be made and rendered [illegible] days after the first of October, 1863, and each six months thereafter, to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which shall contain a true and faithful account of the amount of duties accrued, or which shall accrue, on the amount of the fractional note circulation, and the average amount of all other circulation and deposits for the six months next preceding.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The following table shows the earnings of the above road for the month of February, 1863:

	1862.	1863.
Passengers	$84,846.90	$62,075.31
Freight	113,168.98	174,377.61
Miscellaneous	10,388.59	9,310.82
Total	$109,008.36	$245,807.69
Total gain		$86,199.33

New York Stock and Money Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, March 7, 1863.

STOCKS—Second Board—Stocks variable and rather dull.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 7, 1863.

RECEIPTS FOR THE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

The general markets to-day were firm, under the influence of an upward tendency in gold, but towards the close the feeling was much tamer, and they closed quiet.

In Provisions we have but little to report. Mess Pork was sold at $14.00, and holders were firm at that price. Lard was dull, with light sales of Country at 10¼c. Country Meats were sold at 3¼@3½c for Shoulders, and 5¼c for Hams.

Dressed Hogs were in active demand and firmer, sales being mostly at $4.75 and $5.75, dividing on 200 lbs.

Flour was neglected and nominal. Wheat advanced 1@2c per bushel, but closed weak at the improvement—No. 2 Red selling at $1.27; No. 1 Spring, $1.25¼; No. 2 Spring, $1.10@1.12, and Rejected Spring at 90@92½c.

Corn was ½@1c better, but the market at the close became weak, and the advance was almost entirely lost—Mixed Corn selling at 50¼@52c, and Rejected at 45½@46½c. Oats were ½@1c higher, with liberal sales of No. 1 at 56½@57½c. Rye was sold at 81c. Barley was quiet. Highwines were firmer, owing to more favorable news from the East, and light sales were effected at 49c.

The receipts of Live Hogs were light, but continued [illegible] an active market—yesterday's advance being well sustained. The sales foot up some 2,500 at a range of $3.65@4.85—the bulk of the transactions ranging at $4.25@4.70. The pens were entirely cleaned out.

Beef Cattle were in good supply, and owing to a liberal inquiry by shippers, government contractors and speculators, the market ruled active, with sales of some 1,300 held at a range of $2.25@4.00. The market closed firm—there being very few in the yards unsold.

The following table shows the receipts of Live and Dressed Hogs, and of Beef Cattle during the week:

RECEIPTS OF LIVE HOGS, DRESSED HOGS AND BEEF CATTLE FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1863.

	Live Hogs.	Dres'd Hogs.	Beef Cattle.
Monday	2,760	1,342	[illegible]
Tuesday	1,094	661	[illegible]
Wednesday	1,185	247	[illegible]
Thursday	1,379	556	[illegible]
Friday	3,049	552	[illegible]
Saturday	3,040	488	[illegible]
Total	13,273	3,740	5,464

Flax Seed was sold at $3.50. Clover Seed was in fair supply and quiet at $6.10. Timothy Seed was steady at $1.85@2.00.

First Arrival by the Canal.

The canal boat Ella, with 700 barrels of flour from Lockport, arrived Saturday afternoon—the first arrival of produce by canal this season. It was consigned to Messrs. Norton & Co.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 7, 1863.

PROVISIONS—Market quiet. Sales, 200 brls Mess Pork at $14 00; 25 brls old Mess Pork at $10.50; 6,000 lbs country bulk Shoulders loose at 3¼c; 37 boxes do at 3½c; 38 boxes cut Bulk Hams at 5¼c; 40 tcs country Kettle Lard at 10¼c.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 485. Market firmer. Sales were:

[illegible]

TALLOW—In good demand and firm at 10¼c.

BUTTER—45 firkins good at 20c.

FLOUR—Received, 1,816 brls. Market dull and neglected. Sales—350 brls. good spring extra at $5.50; 150 brls. weedy extra at $5.00; 130 brls. [illegible]

WHEAT—Received, 7,960 bu. Market advanced 1@2c per bushel. Sales: [illegible]

CORN—Received, 17,288 bu. Market opened at an advance of ½@1c, but closed quiet. [illegible]

OATS—Received, 7,482 bu. Market advanced [illegible]

RYE—Received, 1,918 bu. Market firm. [illegible]

BARLEY—Received, 167 bu. Market quiet. [illegible]

HIGHWINES—Market firmer. Sales: 50 brls at [illegible]

FLAX SEED—100 bushels good at $3.50.

CLOVER SEED—100 bushels good at $6.10.

TIMOTHY SEED—121 bgs prime at $2.00; 40 bgs good at $1.85.

BEANS—14 brls at $2.25.

EGGS—5 brls at 16c; 4 brls at 15¼c.

POTATOES—In good demand and firm at 80c@90c for prime, and 50@70c for medium.

HIDES—Market quiet. We quote: Dry Flint, [illegible]

POULTRY—Chickens, $2.00@2.50 ⅌ doz; Turkeys, 7@8½c ⅌ lb.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending March 7, 1863.

The receipts of Beef Cattle and Live Hogs at the various yards in the city during the past week, ending to-day, compare as follows:

	Beeves.	Hogs.
	No.	No.
Week ending March 7	5,464	[illegible]
Week ending Feb. 28	5,090	[illegible]
Week ending Feb. 21	6,116	[illegible]
Week ending Feb. 14	4,136	[illegible]
Week ending Feb. 7	4,261	[illegible]
Week ending Jan. 31	5,193	[illegible]
Week ending Jan. 24	5,193	[illegible]
Week ending Jan. 17	5,408	[illegible]

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO TO DETROIT.

[illegible]

Rates to Dunkirk, $5 per car less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

Rates to Dunkirk, 3¼c ⅌ 100 lbs less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

BEEF CATTLE.

The following table shows the source of supply and the number transported by the various railroads:

[illegible]

The total receipts of Beef Cattle at all the yards for the week ending to-day, amount to, according to the daily receipts posted on 'Change, 5,464 head. This is 374 head less than last week, and 2,381 more than the corresponding week of last year.

Notwithstanding there has been a material increase in the receipts this week—some 374 head—the market has been an unusually good one for drovers, who, as we remarked in our last review, are still feeling jolly. The market has been still continue firm, which has the effect of strengthening the views of shippers here, who have been eager purchasers all week, and prices have been full as good as those of last week, and in some instances a slight advance was gained. Early in the week the offerings consisted almost entirely of medium grades, which were promptly taken by government contractors and feeders, while during the last three days, the receipts were of a much better quality—more suitable for the wants of shippers. A good many bullocks were taken by speculators, who anticipate a higher range of prices. Should the New York market prove satisfactory next week, and the receipts here show no increase, their anticipations may be no doubt, realized. The market closed firm—there being very few left over unsold.

We give closing prices as follows:

Strictly prime shipping beeves	$3.75@4.00
Extra shipping beeves	3.50@3.75
Good	3.10@3.50
Medium	2.50@3.00
Scallawags and cows	1.50@2.25

The following are the principal sales during the week:

Morris sold Burnside & Co. 32 head, averaging 1,095 lbs, at $3.25.

Conklin sold Burnside 13 head, averaging 1,080 lbs, at $3.00.

[illegible]

HOGS.

The total receipts of Hogs at all the yards for the week ending to-day amount to 13,273. This is 2,356 less than last week, and 5,440 more than the corresponding week of last year.

Consequent upon a liberal shipping inquiry the market has ruled active and buoyant, closing firm at an advance of fully 5c per 100 lbs on the closing prices of last week. We quote as follows:

Extra Large Hogs	$4.80@4.75
Good	4.00@4.50
Medium	3.60@3.85

SHEEP—Scarce and firm. Sales: 71, averaging 109 lbs, at $4.50; 58 Leicester stock sheep at $15.00 per head.

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, March 8, 1863.

[illegible] establish quotations. The only transaction we heard of was 400,000 lbs bulk rib sides averaging 40 to 45 lbs at 6c. Light sides can be bought at 6c; bulk shoulders are quoted nominally at 4@4¼c.

LARD—Offered freely in the morning at 10¼c for the best city brands, and we understand that one or two lots were bought at less, though at the close there was less anxiety to sell.

MESS PORK—Is held at $11.50 for old, and $13.50@14.00 for new—the inside figures for country brands.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, March 7.—COTTON—Rather more steady at 84@85c.

FLOUR—Heavy and declining with only limited business. $7.00@7.35 for extra state, with some inferior reported at $6.95; $7.80@7.50 for choice do; $7.50@7.75 for extra round hoop Ohio; $7.75@9.00 for trade brands. Market closing heavy.

WHISKY—Unsettled at 49@49c, including a parcel of H & D at 50c.

GRAIN—Wheat still favors buyers. Moderate business doing. Winter Red was $1.75@1.75. Corn favors buyers. Only a moderate business doing. Sales at 93@95c for sound, and 81@90c for unsound. Oats are dull and lower. Sales at 81@82c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull. Sugar dull and heavy at 11@11¼c for New Orleans; 10¼@10¾c for Muscovado, and 11c for Porto Rico. Molasses quiet at 55c for New Orleans.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull—lower; $14.50@14.62½ for old mess; 16.75 for new do; $11.50@13.62½ for old and new prime, and $15.25@15.50 for new prime mess. Dressed hogs scarce and firmer. Bacon sides quiet. Lard quiet.

MARRIED.

On Sunday evening, March 8th, at the residence of C. B. Farwell, Esq., by Rev. E. L. Collier, Mr. L. W. ED[illegible], of Dixon, Ill., to Miss M. LOUISE FARWELL, of Chicago.

DIED.

At the Girard House, on the 7th inst., WHEELING H. TILDEN, a discharged soldier, of Plattville, Grant County, Wisconsin.

In this city, March 7th, 1863, GEO. H. B., eldest child of G. [illegible] and Sarah L. Wickham, aged 3 years, 9 months and 17 days.

New Hampshire and Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) papers please copy.

Michigan Railroad Time Table.

[illegible]

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

For Sale.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A good Family Horse, eight years old—not afraid of the cars. Also, one top Buggy, old, and a good light Spring Wagon. Address "C," Post Office Box 4405.

FOR SALE—West Washington street Property.—House and Lot centrally located. [illegible] Address [illegible] Park.

FOR SALE.—A Steam Flouring Mill in Chicago for sale at a bargain. Apply to B. F. QUIMBY & CO., 19 South Water street.

FOR SALE—
1,500 Bbls. Fine Salt.
RAFFLEY & SHELDON, 243 South Water street.

FOR SALE—A small Farm of [illegible] miles from Chicago, on the Chicago and Alton Railroad. [illegible] or apply to F. WALMSLEY, Palos, Cook County, Ill.

FOR SALE—On easy Terms, a Farm of 160 acres fine land, [illegible] miles from Galesburg, Ill. [illegible] Box 1852, Chicago.

FOR SALE—
TWO THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSES,
And Lots known as Nos. 512 and 514 Wabash avenue.
ALSO,
Three Lots between Eldridge Court and Harmon Court, [illegible] Apply to WM. CHURCH, [illegible] South Water street.

FOR SALE—A chance for a bargain.—For sale, two snug Cottages with lots—one [illegible] Box 4461, or call at 54 South Clinton street.

FOR SALE—Desirable Residence Property.—The three-story brick house and lot, [illegible] Inquire of FULLER & FINCH, 24 & 26 Market street.

FOR SALE—A Retail Grocery. The stock, fixtures, Horse, Wagon, &c., of one of the best stands in the city of Chicago, [illegible] Apply to HAAS & POWELL, [illegible] West Madison, near Canal street.

FOR SALE.—The entire stock of drugs and medicines in the City Drug Store, Galesburg, Ill., with all the furniture pertaining thereto, [illegible] Inquire of LORD & SMITH, Druggists, 23 Lake street, Chicago, or of M. D. COOKE, Attorney, Galesburg, Ill., for further particulars. M. D. COOKE, Assignee.

FOR SALE—An Improved Farm within two miles of Dunton Station, on the North-Western Railroad, in Palatine, Cook County, Ill. [illegible]

FOR SALE—House to rent and Furniture for sale. [illegible] Address P. O. Box 856.

FOR SALE.—Lots 5 and 6 in Block 22 in Fort Dearborn Addition to Chicago, [illegible] ODEN, FLEETWOOD & CO.

FOR SALE—$50,000 worth of very desirable Real Estate [illegible] Address A. WELCH, P. O. Box 626.

FOR SALE—House and Lot. A two-story Frame House, containing fourteen [illegible]

FOR SALE—At a great sacrifice, the fine new steam Flouring Mill situated at Nauvoo, on the Mississippi River, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Water Power Woolen Factory, Saw Mill and Tannery. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A good chance for a large building lot, corner of Clark and Cross sts. [illegible]

FOR SALE.—Ready money wanted. A farm of 160 acres will be sold not only cheap, but on [illegible]

FOR SALE.—I wish to sell, between this and the 1st of April next, my late residence [illegible] A. C. STEWART.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A first class stock of grain farm [illegible]

FOR SALE—To Distillers and others. For sale, a first-class Distillery [illegible] F. W. DOWNER.

FOR SALE—Real Estate. House and Lot [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—(Knitting Machine) Every Farmer to know that his "women folks" can earn $5 to $20 per week with one of Aiken's Celebrated Knitting Machines. [illegible] BRANSON & ELLIOT, General Agents, 130 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—To Rent, a large, commodious FURNISHED Dwelling House, by a first-class tenant, who will, if desired, board the owner and family, [illegible] Address Post Office Box 2297.

WANTED—A situation by a New England man. Store preferred. Understands book-keeping, and can make himself useful anywhere. [illegible] Address "M. N.," Post Office Box 4761.

WANTED—A situation by a young man, twenty years of age, in a Wholesale House, to learn the business. [illegible]

WANTED—A good Improved Farm, with team and utensils, by an experienced farmer. Reference given. Address Box 1860.

WANTED.—A good Milliner wants a permanent situation as such. Address Post Office Box 4101, Chicago.

WANTED—To purchase a first-class Railroad Restaurant or Eating House. To have possession first of April. Address Box 8, West Milton, Wis., immediately.

WANTED—A man of family, with fifteen years' experience in the grocery, drug or liquor business, [illegible] Address "E.," Post Office Box 2324, Cleveland, O.

WANTED—A child to wet nurse. A respectable married lady in this city desires to take a child home to wet nurse. [illegible] address P. O. Drawer 6231.

WANTED—By a practical Miller, a situation to take charge of a country mill. Good references given. Address "M. C.," Box [illegible], Chicago Post Office.

WANTED.—Ship owners, take notice. An experienced man, with a few hundred dollars, wishes to purchase a [illegible] Address [illegible] Post Office Box 3266, Chicago.

WANTED—Purchasers for a stock of Hardware, at 142 Lake street, at old cost prices, [illegible] WM. WHEELER.

WANTED.—Store wanted on or near South Water street, between State and Franklin. [illegible]

WANTED—A Wet Nurse.—Apply without delay at 280 North Lasalle street, a few doors North of Oak street.

WANTED — 500,000 Staves and Heading, 100,000 Hickory Hoop Poles, for which we will pay the highest market price. TURNER & MITCHELL, 77 Kinzie street.

WANTED—A situation in an office, or store, by a young man who has written considerable [illegible] Address "M," Post Office Box 277, Chicago.

WANTED—
TO SHOE MAKERS.
Wanted Immediately, Calf and Kip Boot Fitters. Apply at 49 Lake street.

WANTED—In Chicago, from April 1st, a room for manufacturing purposes, [illegible] Cleveland, Ohio, or for information [illegible]

WANTED—A first-class machine hand, to run and take charge of Sash, Door and Blind Machinery. Address "FH," P. O. Box 1484, Chicago, stating wages and where he can be had.

WANTED—From five to ten first-class Iron Finishers. Call immediately at McCORMICK'S Reaper Factory. C. H. McCORMICK & BROS.

WANTED—500 bushels or more Pop Corn. I will pay 60 cents a bushel for

500 Bushels or More Pop Corn,

braided up, 75 pounds to the bushel, [illegible] SELECTED FROM THE MIDDLE OF THE COB, and not mixed. [illegible] Address J. A. BRACKEY, P. O. Box 3038, Chicago, Ill.

P. S.—Send all last year's corn you have.

WANTED—Agency. Best paying in the Union. (No Humbug.) Gents or ladies. CLARK'S PATENT INDELIBLE PENCIL, for linen; also, Soldiers' New Letter Paper, without ink. Send 20 cents for both, by mail. E. F. CLARK, Northampton, Mass. Box 21.

WANTED—Agents! Agents!!
Something New, Useful and Saleable.
Save three times their cost. [illegible] RICE & CO., dear P. O.

WANTED—Twenty or thirty more Cabinet Makers, also one good Wood Carver, [illegible] Apply to GILBERT & SAMPSON, 28 Lake street, or CHAS. E. LOWELL & CO., South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—Agents to canvass for
Headley's History of the Rebellion.
The best selling work ever offered to Agents. Vol. 1 now ready. [illegible] E. C. TREAT, 124 Washington street. P. O. Box 4707.

WANTED—To Exchange. We will exchange two hundred pleasantly located lots in the West Division of Chicago, for horses, carriages and harness, or will take some dry goods or groceries. Apply after 8 o'clock P. M. KIMBALL & WOLCOTT, 199 South Water street.

WANTED.—Agents to sell to Soldiers, Sutlers and Everybody,
Clark's Negative Note Paper,
[illegible]

WANTED—(600,000) more PATRIOTIC COMBINATION
PRIZE PACKAGES,
[illegible]

WANTED.—$75 a Month!—I want to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—We want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, [illegible] Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

WANTED—By a middle-aged man, who has been engaged in farming [illegible]

TO HAT, CAP AND CLOTHING DEALERS.—An experienced, active gentleman [illegible] Young America, care of C. H. Freeland & Co., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn-st., opposite the new Post Office.
SITUATIONS FOR DOMESTIC HELP.
[illegible]

WANTED—Employment for [illegible]

WANTED—A few energetic Agents to canvass for the History of the Great Rebellion, by J. S. C. Abbott, [illegible]

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 28 LAKE STREET.
VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE PROPERTY
AT AUCTION.
We will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 25th, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, the northwest corner of West Jackson and Sheldon street, a large and splendidly built Brick House and Lot. [illegible]
TITLE PERFECT.
The abstract can be seen at our office. Terms of sale given hereafter. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 28 LAKE STREET.
Chattel Mortgage sale of the
ENTIRE FURNITURE OF THE ORIENT HOUSE,
AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, March 11th, at 9½ o'clock, and continuing until all is sold, the entire Furniture of said house. [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 28 LAKE STREET,
30 Crates of WHITE CROCKERY,
To be sold in open lots,
AT AUCTION.
On FRIDAY, March 13th, at 10 o'clock, we will sell at our salesroom, 28 Lake street, 30 crates of best White Crockery, all Lily pattern, of the well known manufacture of James Edwards & Son's, and consists of a complete assortment of
Toilet, Dinner, Breakfast And Tea Ware,
And will be sold in open lots to suit the trade. [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 28 LAKE STREET.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION,
On THURSDAY, March 19th, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M.
[illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, 28 Lake street.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 28 LAKE STREET.
New and Second-Hand Furniture, Carpets, Piano, Mirrors, Stoves, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
We will sell on TUESDAY, March 10th, at 10 o'clock A. M., at our Salesroom, 28 Lake street, the entire Furniture of a family leaving the city, [illegible] Also, an assortment of New Furniture. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
Large stock of first class
CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, &c.,
Just received from New York,
AT AUCTION,
ON TUESDAY, MARCH 10, AT 9½ O'CLOCK A. M.,
At our new salesrooms,
103 & 105 Dearborn street,
Portland Block, cor. Washington st.
[illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

HORNE & GIBBONS, 122 & 124 DEARBORN ST.
TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1863, AT 9½ O'CLOCK,
Tobacco, Cigars, Soap, Candles, Coffee, Spices, Mackerel, Herring, Dried Apples, Pearl Starch, [illegible]
Five Sewing Machines in good working order.

HORNE & GIBBONS, 122 & 124 Dearborn street.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1863, at 9½ O'CLOCK,
BY CATALOGUE.
Two Invoices Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.
For particulars call and get a list and examine the goods.
To be sold without reserve, for CASH. Cash advances made on consignments. HORNE & GIBBONS, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT WHOLESALE,
BY
Gore, Willson & Co.,
54 LAKE STREET,
Every Tuesday and Thursday,
AT 10 A. M., PROMPT.
And at private sale throughout the week. We guarantee our stock to be
LARGER, BETTER SELECTED,
AND
OFFERED AT LOWER PRICES
Than by any other House.
Our stock being consigned to us by
MANUFACTURERS,
To whom we make advances,
GIVES US
UNUSUAL FACILITIES
For carrying a LARGE and WELL ASSORTED stock, which we offer to the highest bidder or at private sale, on
MANUFACTURERS' ACCOUNT.
GORE, WILLSON & CO.,
54 Lake street, Chicago.

STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES
Just received from Boston,
AT AUCTION.
On THURSDAY, March 12th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., at our new Salesrooms,
103 & 105 Dearborn street,
Portland Block, cor. of Washington st.,
We will sell, without reserve, for cash, a stock of Boots and Shoes, consisting of a full variety. Also—A retail stock of well selected goods. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, 28 Lake street, Chicago, Ill., will give their attention to the sale of Real Estate in any part of the city. Parties wishing to sell their property by auction will do well to call on the subscribers. GILBERT & SAMPSON.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
48, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
Office and Salesrooms, 46, 48 & 50 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.

To Rent.

TO RENT—A House in Jubilee, Peoria County, Illinois, one mile from Jubilee College, and fourteen miles from the City of Peoria. [illegible] Peoria County, Ill.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—A Cottage House, five rooms, with good yard, on Peirce street, near corner of Halsted, Westside. [illegible] R. G. GOODWILLIE, 169 West Jackson.

TO RENT—New and second-hand
PIANOS.
A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons at wholesale and retail. [illegible] W. W. KIMBALL, 137 Lake street.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE,
PIANOS AND MELODEONS.
All kinds of instruments tuned and repaired by experienced workmen. [illegible] WM. H. PROSSER, 130 Clark street.

TO RENT—The Brick Dwelling 67 Cass street, (between Indiana and Ohio streets) [illegible] Inquire of A. J. BROWN, [illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms, with board, can be obtained at 24 Adams street.

BOARDING.—Board can be obtained in a private family, [illegible] North Dearborn street. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A suit of unfurnished rooms and one furnished room, with board, [illegible] 28 Fourth avenue. [illegible]

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Pupils received at any time. For particulars address M. BAILEY, Chicago, Ill.

BOARDING.—Desirable rooms can be obtained by applying at 148 Wabash avenue, between Madison and Monroe. [illegible]

FIRST-CLASS BOARDING HOUSE.—Good board and pleasant rooms, [illegible]

Amusements.

SECOND GRAND
GIFT CONC[ERT]
BY THE
Great Western B[and]
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
PROF. H. DE CLERQUE
At Metropolitan H[all]
FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 18[63]
4000 Magnificent G[ifts]
OF A CASH VALUE OF [illegible]
Number of Tickets, 4,0[00]
ONE DOLLAR A TIC[KET]
[illegible]
TICKETS $1.00

REV. W. H. MILBURN [W]ill LECTURE ON
JOHN MILTO[N]
AT BRYAN HALL,
On TUESDAY EVENING, the 10th inst., commencing at 8 o'clock.
Tickets twenty-five cents; to be had at [illegible]

ARLINGTON, LEON & [illegible]
NIKER'S MINSTRELS,
OPERA HOUSE,
Randolph st., between Sherman & Matteson [illegible]
THE FAVORITES OF THE WEST.
Doors open every evening at 7; commencing at [illegible]
R. S. DINGESS, [illegible]

McVICKER'S THEAT[RE]
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance com[mences]
MONDAY EVENING, March 9th, [illegible] wonderful artiste,
SENORETA ISABEL CUBAS.
First night of Celeste's great drama of
THE WEPT OF THE WISH-TON-WISH.
First night of the new and beautiful French Ballet, "HIDALIA."
[illegible]
HANDSOME HUSBAND.
Seats can be secured for every night [illegible] Friday. FAREWELL BENEFIT [illegible] Sale of seats commences Wednesday.

BRYAN HALL.—The [illegible] and only "Old Folks'" Company is [illegible]
The Largest Concert Troupe in the World.
FOUR GRAND CONCE[RTS]
Commencing WEDNESDAY EVENING, [illegible] THURSDAY EVENING, March 12th, FRIDAY EVENING, March 13th, SATURDAY EVENING, [illegible]
THE ORIGINAL FATHER [KEMP]
With his celebrated and far-famed
Old Folks' Concert Com[pany],
Consisting of
22 LADIES AND GENTLEME[N]
ASSISTED BY
EMMA J. NICHO[LS]
[illegible]
THOS. J. NICHOLS, Treasurer. FATHER KEMP, Manager and [illegible] R. N. TIMPLE, [illegible]

MONDAY, MARCH 9th,
At Bryan Hal[l]
SECOND GRAND MASQU[ERADE]
OF THE CHICAGO TURNVEREIN
Music by the Great Western [Band]
Admission to the Ball Room for one gentleman and lady, $1. Admission to Gallery, 50 cents.
No improper masks of any description admitted.

G. MIRASOLE'S DAN[CING] ACADEMY,
214 Wabash avenue, between Adams and Jackson. [illegible]

General Notices.

$50 REWARD.—We will pay the above reward for the arrest of
RICHARD SNOW,
An English Boy, about five feet tall, [illegible] LEONARD & JENNINGS, Commission Merchants, [illegible] Chicago, March 7th, 1863.

$100 REWARD.—The [illegible] reward will be given to any one finding the body of EDWIN W. VANMETER, [illegible] DAN'L T. VANMETER, Kankakee, March 2d, 1863.

$10 REWARD.—A Po[cket Book lost] on Thursday afternoon, at the corner of Van Buren and Clark streets, [illegible] J. W. T[illegible]

$35,000 TO LOAN O[N] IMPROVED FARMS [illegible] hundred and fifty miles of Chicago.
ON LONG TIME.
D. K. PEARSONS, (Room 1,) 122 Rand[olph street,] Post Office Box 3417.

NOTICE.—Any person wish[ing] [illegible] MADAM ANDREWS, [illegible]

BOOK-KEEPING.—GEO. [illegible]

FOR SALE.
Forty-eight feet, with two small houses, [illegible]

Chicago T[ribune.]

TUESDAY, MARCH [10, 1863.]

THE NE[WS.]

The news from Washi[ngton is anoth]er provoking proof of the [illegible] ing our Brigadiers lying [illegible] with the enemy so ready [illegible] them without warning. [illegible] with Gen. Stoughton. [illegible] for the rebs to take [illegible] ted in the dispatches as a [illegible] lar good fortune for Gen. [illegible] he was in Washington, a[nd] when the enemy arrived. [illegible] will continue to believe [illegible] affair was a piece of [illegible] until convinced that it is [illegible] thing.

We have further details [illegible] low Nashville, at Thomp[son's Station] nine miles from Nashvill[e] [illegible] ville and Decatur Railway [illegible] affair for our forces. It [illegible] our dispatches of last nig[ht] bring on a general engagem[ent] being in force, and evinci[ng a disposi]tion to make a stand at th[at point.]

The secesh sheet in thi[s city] even Border State men, wi[th] to keep up a sympathy [illegible] little correspondent at Cinc[innati] the force on the Copperhead [illegible] by contract, sends it by tel[egraph] monstrous falsehoods got up [illegible] but sometimes found too lar[ge] even of that gur. [illegible] that Prentice, as will be [illegible] corrects yesterday. And [illegible] other canard of yesterday w[as] the discovery of a wholesa[le] massacre plot in Kentucky. [illegible] only one thing manner [illegible] tion of such fabrications, [illegible] appropriating of dispatches [illegible] neighbors which fall into its [illegible] take. Will the secesh *Times* [illegible] Franklin dispatch yesterday [illegible] certainly was so.

The dispatches give us a [illegible] looked for confirmations of [illegible] and Brigadier Generals. [illegible] ter will be found some name[s] ans, especially, will rejoice to [illegible] thily honored.

We have nothing new fr[om the] river. No further light is [illegible] Indianola mystery. Cairo [illegible] last evening failed us utterly.

The news from the South [illegible] but of no especial moment. [illegible] have so often read that so[me] about to take place, that no [illegible] taches to any such announce[ment.]

We give further and import[ant] the late serious Detroit riot [illegible] In the previous account are [illegible] perpetrators were not Germ[ans] [illegible] ther than this negatively no [illegible] now specified. The affair [illegible] credit upon the cowardly [illegible] that city, and if there was [illegible] town of so high a grade as [illegible] that functionary should blush [illegible] his sex. Naturally the citize[ns] chagrined at the circumstance [illegible] views have been freely ventilated [illegible] meeting, in which measures w[ere] the relief of the sufferers and [illegible] against a recurrence of a li[ke] Happily the riot cost no liv[es] should have done so if a show [illegible] did not suffice to disperse [illegible] affair will, and should, stand as [illegible] warning in all our communi[ties] are strangely excitable [illegible] proves that he should at all tim[es] posed to preserve public ord[er] safety and property of citizens [illegible] break.

The Indiana Legislature is [illegible] The Copperheads willed it, and [illegible] be the responsibility. They have [illegible] ing for their black-hearted treason [illegible] ment among the public records [illegible] They have been defeated. [illegible] go on, Governor Morton at the [illegible] he will carry it through, notwi[thstanding] Copperhead spite has cut off [illegible] propriations. Loyal Indiana [illegible] share to save the nation, and he [illegible] if need be, to choke out the [illegible] lives of her home traitors.

Tom Seymour, the Copper[head] date for Governor of Connecticut [illegible] a letter, acknowledging the autho[rship] treasonable letter, found in pos[session] fellow by the name of Gladding, [illegible] blockade runner, who was captured [illegible] since. The initials "T. H. S." w[ere] to the letter.

Gen. Chester Harding, [illegible] stationed at St. Joseph for the pur[pose of re]cruiting his brigade, by seniority [illegible] General Guitar in command of the [illegible] western Department of Missouri.

The St. Louis *Republican* [illegible] that the people of Mississippi county [illegible] paring to plant two thousand acres [illegible] rich soil with cotton. Of its success [illegible] region, nobody has any doubt.

The Great New York M[eeting.]

The following are the resolutions [illegible] the Great Union Meeting at Cooper [Institute] on Friday evening and illustrated [illegible] T. Brady and John Van Buren, [illegible] York's most eloquent sons:

Resolved, That it is the duty of every [illegible]

[illegible]

SHIEFS OF AN OHIO C[OPPER]HEAD.

[illegible]